The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1336.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.) 1

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—10 Alfred Consols, £3⅛; 10 Ashburton United, £14¾; 20 Arthur, 4s. 6d.; 20 Bottle Hill, 24s.; 10 Budnick, 22s.; 10 Buller and Basset, 11s. 6d.; 20 East Devon, 32s. 6d.; 20 East Budnick, 9s. 9d.; 20 Great Wheal Martha, 19s.; 25 Great Retallack, 32s.; 10 Great Wheal Fortune; 10 Hingston Down, £2¾; 10 North Downs, £4¼; 20 Mount Pleasant; 5 North Treskerby; 25 North Providence, 23s. 6d.; 20 North Exmouth, 18s.; 20 New Treleigh; 20 Redmoor, 5s.; 2 Stray Park, £36½; 20 South Condurrow, 13s.; 5 Trelyon, £12¼; 25 Orsedd, 21s. 6d.; 5 Trelawny; 50 Vale of Towy, 9s.; 5 Wendron Consols; 3 Wheal Mary Ann, £17⅛; 20 Wheal Wrey, 9s. 6d. 2

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Buyers are solicited to apply for the market selling price before purchasing at hazard of some of those who advertise shares for sale; for, with one or two honourable exceptions, such shares cannot be obtained unless the market price has greatly receded; and it is needless further to point out the loss and disadvantages that ensue to a purchaser.

J. B. Brenchley will pay immediate cash for all stock he may buy, and he declines to transact business for time, unless a pre-payment of a part of the amount be made.

SHARES WANTED in Botallack, Basset, Wheal Seton, Trelyon Consols, North Treskerby, Carn Brea, New Seton, South Frances.

Bankers: London and Westminster. 3

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to Buy or Sell Mine Shares by letter or telegraph punctually attended to. 4

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5

MINE SHARES FOR SALE:—20 Tamar Consols, £22⅞; 3 Wheal Trelawny, £11¼; 20 Alfred Consols, £2⅞; 10 Wheal Grylls; 15 Wheal Harriett, 38s.; 20 Rosewarne Consols; 25 South Condurrow; 1 Providence, £37½; 1 St. Ives Consols, £37½; 1 Stray Park, £36½; 10 East Caradon, £20; 5 West Trevelyan; 5 Lewis; 10 North Robert, 19s.; 50 East Providence, 10s.—Apply to Mr. Lelean, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. 6

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Crelake, £3.	North Downs, £4 6s. 3d.	Wheal Moyle, 37s. 6d.
Calstock, 14s.	No. Wh. Trelawny, 4s 3d	Wheal Crebor, 13s.
East Caradon, £19⅞.	North Treskerby, £28½.	Wheal Edward, £2⅝.
East Russell, £6¾.	Pelyn Wood, 2s. 9d.	Wheal Arthur, 4s. 6d. (2s. call paid).
Hingston Down, 56s. 3d.	Sortridge, 11s. 6d.	
North Robert, 19s.	Stray Park, £37½.	Wheal Norris, 24s.

And is a BUYER of—

Bedford Consols.	North Downs.	Great Wheal Martha.
Bryn Gwiog.	Hingston.	Okel Tor.
Calstock Consols.	North Minern.	Wheal Edward.
Drake Walls.	West Bryn Gwiog.	Wheal Harriett.

East Caradon Mine shares have risen £4 per share since Monday last, owing to a lode having been cut worth £35 per fm.; present price, £19 to £20.

March 28, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London. 7

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank 8

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. Batters is a BUYER or SELLER in Bryn Gwiog, Herward, West Bryn Gwiog, Brynford, North Minera, Billins, and Silver Rake, &c., at close market prices; and is a BUYER of any number of West Bryn Gwiog shares at £35 per share; 50 North Minera, 36s.; 50 New North Minera, 26s.; 100 Great Martha, 18s.; 5 Billins, £21; and 2 Silver Rake, £19. FOR SALE 2 Billins, £32.

Mr. Batters for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining district, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspondence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.

SPECIAL.—FOR SALE, 5 Billins, at £21¼ per share, and recommended as a safe and excellent investment. 9

JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON has the following SHARES FOR SALE, and for immediate delivery, each nett:—

2 Basset, £105⅛ with div. (2d April to buyer).	2 Grambler, £20.	1 Seton, £86.
20 Clijah and Wentworth, £2¼.	10 Gt. South Tolgus, £6½.	2 South Tolgus, £45⅛.
1 Cargoll, £18⅛.	5 Wheal Hearle, £9.	5 Trencrom, £3¼.
	1 Providence, £38.	5 Treiyon, £12¾.
	20 Pachuca, 28s.	

78, Old Broad-street, March 28, 1861. 10

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS. 11

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has FOR SALE:—50 Wheal Moyle, £1 19s.; 5 Silver Rake, £19; 50 Millpool, 19s.; 50 Worvas Downs; 50 Cefn Cilcen, 8s.; 35 Angarrack, 6s.; 1 West Seton, £863; 20 Wheal Grylls, £4¾; 6 Billins, £19½; 50 Lewis; 20 East Caradon, £19⅝; 100 Devon Union, 9s.; 5 West Bryn Gwiog, £35; 25 Great South Tolgus, £7¼; 120 Wheal Nelson, 4s. 9d.; 100 Charlotte United; 20 Nangiles; 1 Devon Great Consols, £358; 100 East Grenville, 26s. 6d.; 5 South Bryn Gwiog; 5 North Treskerby, £28; 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; 90 Great Retallack, 29s.; 10 Wheal Hearle; 75 Drake Walls; 2 East Basset, £111; 100 South Condurrow; 35 Buller and Bertha; 50 Wheal Sidney; 30 Buller and Basset; 60 Wheal Unity; 50 Nant-y-Iago; 25 East Russell; 35 Crane; 5 Great Wheal Martha; 40 Treweatha; 100 Wheal Arthur, 6s.; 30 Great Wheal Busy, £3¾; 100 North Minera, 38s.; 5 Stray Park, £37½; 3 Calvadnack; 50 Wheal Trevelyan; 3 Bryn Gwiog; 5 North Roskear, £22; 2 South Wheal Frances, £159; 150 Vale of Towy, 9s.; 3 West Caradon, £75¼; 5 Wheal Damsel. 12

LONDON MINE AGENCY (Established 1848).

REMOVAL.—Mr. PEET'S MINE AGENCY is REMOVED to 62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, where information may be had upon all mines, British or foreign.

Office of reference to mines. Reports furnished from competent and confidential agents. Loans upon shares, and stocks purchased or sold on the usual commission.

Note.—A few gentlemen may now join in the purchase of a mine, with great chances of a successful return for small outlay.

Mr. Peet calls attention to the Silver Bank Mines, as a valuable property, and will furnish particulars on application. These shares will soon be at a high premium upon the merits of the mines, tested by sales of ore.

62, Moorgate-street, London, February, 1861. 13

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C 14

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Capitalists will find British Mines pay the largest profit of all known securities. To invest £1000 in Consols, railway debentures, or bank shares, the largest amount receivable is £60 per annum, whereas the former yields an income of at least £150. Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 100 to 500 per cent., and free from risk.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, are in daily communication with agents of the principal mines in the kingdom, and are in a position to advise as to the merits of each class of property.

BANKS, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted. Telegraph messages promptly attended to.

A few SHARES FOR SALE in Dolcoath United and West South Caradon. 15

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 16

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES,
1, WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has business in Bryn Gwiog, Cargoll, East Grenville, North Frances, North Downs, Retallack, Bryntail, Wheal Unity, Dale, Tamar Consols, West Seton, North Roskear, North Crofty, East Basset, North Dolcoath, Tees Side, Bottle Hill, &c. 17

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

5 Alfred Cons., £3 1s 3d.	2 Kitty (Lelant), £11¾.	30 Sortridge Cons., 11s. 3d
10 Anglo Mexican Mint, £13 10s.	30 Lady Bertha, 20s. 3d.	20 St. Day United, 14s. 3d.
2 Brynford Hall, £25⅛.	20 Kelly Bray.	2 S. Bryn Gwiog, £22¾.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £32 18s 9d.	50 Lady Eliza, 8s. 3d.	20 S. Condurrow, 13s. 9d.
30 Bottle Hill, 21s. 9d.	20 Lewis, 7s 6d. (inciuding last call of 26s.)	2 South Basset, £16½.
5 Bryntail, £4.	5 Marke Valley, £6 8s 9d.	2 South Frances, £154¼
1 Basset, £106.	2 Mary Ann, £15 15s.	5 Silver Rake, £21⅛.
20 Beneathwood, 8s. 6d.	50 Michell.	20 So. Car. Hooper, 12s 9d
3 Billins, £21¼.	20 North Frances, £4⅞.	10 South Goriand (last call paid), £3 18s. 9d.
20 Buller and Bertha (last call paid), 10s. 9d.	50 North Minera (10s paid)	30 Tamar Con., £2 2s. 6d.
2 Berlin Waterworks.	40 North Minera (20s. pd.)	40 Tincroft, £5 18s. 9d.
2 Carn Brea, £91¼.	25 North Exmouth, 16s 9d.	5 Treloweth, £3 13s. 9d.
5 Cobre, £40¾.	20 Nant-y-Iago (last call paid), 15s.	10 Tolvadden, £2⅜.
30 Cefn Cilcen, 10s. 9d.	2 North Roskear, £20¾.	50 Tretoll, 4s. 9d.
20 Central Minera, 20s. 9d.	5 North Crofty, £7⅛.	2 Trelawny, £11 18s. 9d.
10 Camborne Vean, £3 1s 3d	20 No. Basset, £5⅞.	1 Trelyon Consols, £13.
1 Cargoll, £18.	2 New Seton, £46⅛.	30 Treweatha.
1 Cwm Erfin.	20 New Frances, 10s. 9d.	50 Vale of Towy, 8s. 3d.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £357⅛.	2 No. Treskerby, £27¾.	1 W. Caradon, £75 15s.
60 Dale, 13s. 9d.	10 No. Downs, £4 6s. 9d.	40 West So. Camdon.
2 Ding Dong, £11⅛.	20 New Treleigh, £2 2s 9d.	3 W. Stray Park.
10 E. Caradon, £20¾.	50 North Rhine, 7s. 9d.	30 Wheal Unity, 10s.
20 East Russell, £6 13s. 9d.	20 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	1 West Seton, £362¼.
5 E. Carn Brea, £8 13s 9d	5 Old Tolgus Utd., £133¾.	1 Wheal Clifford, £185.
40 East Budnick, 10s.	20 Prosper United, 28s. 9d.	20 Wheal Crebor, 10s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £104¼.	1 Providence, £37¾.	20 Wh. Trevelyan, 16s 9d.
1 East Margaret, £3 5s.	50 Port Phillip, 14s. 6d.	40 Worthing, 17s. 6d.
10 East Grenville.	5 Pendeen, £5 2s. 6d.	2 Wendron Cons., £19¼.
20 East Rosewarne, 30s 6d.	20 Pachuca.	20 Wh. Grenv., £2 16s 9d
30 East Kongsberg, 17s 6d.	20 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.	15 Wh. Ludcott, £3½.
2 Grambler, £20¾.	10 Rosewarne and Heriand (ex call), 3s. 9d.	10 Wheal Wrey, 8s.
20 Great Alfred, 19s. 3d.	1 Rosewarne Utd., £22¾.	20 Wheal Harriett, 38s 9d.
10 Gonamena, £3 14s. 3d.	20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom.	10 Wheal Moyle.
21 Great Retallack, 29s 9d.	20 Saint John del Rey, £30 18s. 9d.	5 Wh. Uny, £3¼, x call.
60 Gt. Wh. Martha, 19s 3d (fully paid up).	50 So. Lady Bertha, 4s. 6d.	2 Wh. Margaret, £45½.
3 Great Wheal Fortune, £10½.	10 So. Carn Brea, £3 5s 6d	3 W. Bryn Gwiog, £35¾
5 Great Crinnis.	1 Stray Park, £36½.	5 Wh. Hearle, £8 18s 9d.
50 Gernick, 4s. 9d.	10 South Buller and West Penstruthal, 4s.	20 W. Wendron, 12s., x call
1 Herward, £21¼.	1 South Caradon, £312½.	1 Wheal Seton, £85¾.
10 Hings. Down, £2 12s 6d.	1 St. Ives Con., £36 18s 9d	2 Wh. Damsel, £16½.
2 Herodsfoot.		50 Wheal Nelson.
		20 West Margaret, 11s 9d.
		20 West Tolvadden, 7s 9d
		20 Wheal Cupid.
		20 West Condurrow.

The enhanced value of money has, for the last three months, operated very prejudicially against mining property, especially progressive stock, holders of which who have been compelled to sell by force of circumstances, having been obliged to do so at very ruinous prices. A bad time for selling is, however, a good time for buying; and the present is a most favourable opportunity for the public to purchase in well-selected mines, upon unusually advantageous terms. As there is every appearance of the money market becoming easier, I think that those parties who act upon this suggestion will soon be in a position to realise large profits. I would particularly draw attention to the merits of North Minera, Wheal Damsel, Dale, Bryn Gwiog, West Bryn Gwiog, and West South Caradon, as progressive mines of very great promise.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 28, 1861. 18

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums. 19

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

C. Powell informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at nett prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
March 28, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane. 20

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public, and assures them that he is in a position to do business on commission, or nett prices, in any of the mines usually dealt in on the most favourable terms with regard to their interests. All orders entrusted to his care will have prompt attention.

A map of the Gwennap district sent free on receipt of six postage stamps. 21
March 28, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury,

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, AND AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.
Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 22

WILLIAM MICHELL continues to deal in all Dividend and good Progressive stock, and has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

10 Alfred Consols, £3¼.	15 New Treleigh, 45s.	20 Unity, 9s. 6d.
2 Bryn Gwiog, £33½.	20 North Downs, £4½.	75 Vale of Towy, 9s. 3d.
5 Bryntail, £4¼.	20 North Laxey, 20s.	1 West Caradon, £74½, ex div.
1 East Basset, £102½, ex div.	20 Cuddra, 32s. 6d.	1 West Wh. Seton, £350.
10 East Caradon, £19½.	50 North Minera, 39s.	10 Wheal Grenville, £2¾.
20 Great Crinnis, 15s.	2 North Treskerby, £28.	25 Wheal Harriett, 39s.
50 Great Retallack, 31s.	50 Sortridge, 12s. 6d.	5 Wheal Uny, £3¾.
15 Great Vor, £1¾.	50 Worthing, 18s.	10 Polgear, 12s. 6d.
20 Holmbush, £2⅝.	1 South Tolgus, £47½.	
March 28, 1861.	50 St. Day, 12s. 6d.	
	Apply to W. Michell, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.	23

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent. 24

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street. 25

MINING OFFICES, 5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO. beg to CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the LARGE RETURN which may be REALISED from well-chosen INVESTMENTS in MINING SHARES. Messrs. Brunton and Co. can refer with satisfaction to the several undertakings of this nature which they have within the last few years introduced to public notice. They are all in a prosperous condition, and the shares in most of them, from the discoveries made and their intrinsic merits, command at present a good, and in one or two instances a large, premium. Dividends in some of them are at hand, and others promise shortly to follow.

Information obtained, and advice given to enable capitalists to realise the utmost advantages from their investments. 26

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. 27

ROBERT FRAZER AND SONS, DEALERS in LUMP and GROUND MANGANESE of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WORKS,—FILLING SHORE, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.
OFFICE,—39, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 28

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS. 29

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL. 30

JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

North Treskerby.—Mr. J. R. Pike has pleasure in informing his friends that the quantity of ore sold this week from the above mine was 270 tons, instead of 170 tons, as previously stated, the amount of money realised being £1663. The mine is unquestionably one of the best in the county, and should be looked after before the shares advance too high in the market.

Mr. Pike will insert any shares in his list free of charge, unless sales are effected, when his commission will be 1¼ per cent. Business transacted for the fortnightly accounts upon receipt of 25 per cent. on the current market prices.

3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, March 28, 1861. 31

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 32

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, CITY, E.C., TRANSACTS every kind of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders confided to him. Terms, 1¼ per cent.
March 28, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster. 33

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed. 34

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea. 35

NOTICE.—J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEEK, wishes to call the attention of capitalists to the Dale Mine at the present price, as being a speculation free from risk, and one of the cheapest shares on the market.

FOR SALE:—50 Dale, at 14s. 6d.; and 2 Cumberland Black Lead (fully paid), £3½.
WANTED, for cash:—10 Wheal Grenville, 5 Wheal Harriett, 10 Crebor, 20 East Budnick and Mount, 10 North Robert, and 50 Dale. 36

MICHELL AND JENKIN, ENGINEERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL. 37

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
London Agent:—Mr. W. T. Hendry, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C. 38

IMPORTANT TO THE IRON TRADE.—By the AID of J. BROAD'S PATENT APPARATUS for ECONOMISING COAL and OTHER FUEL in BLAST FURNACES, EVERY AVAILABLE PARTICLE of SMALL FUEL MAY BE so USED as to be nearly equal in efficiency to large coal and coke.—17, Belgrave-terrace, Villa-road, Handsworth, near Birmingham. 39

SILVER-LEAD ORES—TO MINING CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, CONSTANT SUPPLIES of SILVER-LEAD ORES, for which full current rates will be given, and cash paid.—Address, Mr. Williams, care of *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 40

TO QUARRYMEN.—An established WELSH SLATE COMPANY REQUIRE a MAN of EXPERIENCE and ABILITY to SUPERINTEND their WORKS.—Applications may be addressed to Mr. Thomas Don (post paid), No. 10, Poultry, E.C. 41

TO MINERS.—As reports have spread of indications of rich mineral wealth on the lands west of the parish road leading from Broomhill to Harford Bridge, in the parish of Harford, Devon, mineralogists are invited to an inspection, by an application to Mr. Barons, Lower Cadleigh, near Ivybridge, Devon.—N.B. A premium is expected before striking a pick.—Dated Cadleigh, March 7, 1861. 42

WANTED, a SITUATION as UNDERGROUND MANAGER, having had considerable experience in the North of England and Wales. Can survey and plan, &c. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "Graig," Post-office, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. 43

WANTED, a TRAFFIC MANAGER at a large COLLIERY in the MIDLAND COUNTIES. Any persons desirous of such employment may make application to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, civil engineers, Derby, who will thereupon make an appointment to see the party. No person need apply who cannot produce very satisfactory testimonials. 44

WANTED, by an experienced mining and marine engineer, in England or any healthy country, a SITUATION as ENGINEER, or ENGINEER and PURSER or SECRETARY combined. Or, a remunerative AGENCY in LONDON for an extensive firm.—For references and testimonials, apply to "P.," 8, London-street, Paddington, W. 45

WANTED by a gentleman, a SITUATION as ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, or as SUPERINTENDENT in a CHEMICAL FACTORY or SMELTING WORKS. He is a certificated pupil of the Royal College of Chemistry, London; is thoroughly conversant with the assaying of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores; and has had several years' experience in alkali, as well as lead and silver smelting works.—Address, "F. C. S.," care of Mr. Holden, bookseller, Church-street, Liverpool. 46

WANTED, an 8 in. PLUNGER POLE and CASE, STUFFING BOX and GLAND, H piece and doorpiece to match.—Parties having the same for sale will state price, &c., to the Camel Slate Company, Wadebridge. 47

WANTED, an 8 in. WORKING BARREL, with windbore, clack doorpiece, pumps, &c., complete, for a drawing lift about 25 fms. long, by S. Eddy and Son, Carleton Grange, Skipton, Yorkshire. 48

FOR SALE, OLD TYRES and RAILS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, LUMP SCRAP; also, SERVICEABLE RAILS, fit for relaying.—Crawford Brothers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 49

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 10th day of April next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Haywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d January to 1st February, both days inclusive.
By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, January 22, 1861 50

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 22d April next, in the offices, at Engis, near Liege, at Half-past Ten o'clock A.M. At this meeting the drawing of the bonds to be reimbursed the 1st July next will take place.
VICTOR SIMON, Le Directeur General de la Société.
Verviers, le 14th Mars, 1861. 51

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, when one director will be elected in the place of William Champion Jones, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.
5, Broad-street-buildings, London, March 25, 1861. 52

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, at Two P.M. precisely.
By order of the Board, THOMAS BARNES, Sec. 53

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 54

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 55

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.

DIRECTORS.

Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park.
G. B. CARR, Esq., Merchant, 5, Lawrence Pountney-place, Cannon-street.
WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, City.
JOSEPH JACKLIN, Esq., Brighton (late firm Pontifex and Jacklin).
Lieut-Col. GEORGE O'BRYEN OTTLEY, Albion Tower, South Norwood.
MORRIS ROBERTS, Esq, (firm of Roberts and Griffiths), Glanmorfa Slate Works, Carnarvon.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Meyrick and Gedge, 4, Story's-gate, Great George-st., Westminster.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Huggins and Rowsell, 1, Threadneedle-street, London.
Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Son, Dublin.
Messrs. Brodie and Byrn, Livre Chambers, Liverpool.
Mr. Robert M'Ewen, Ducie-buildings, Bank-street, Exchange, Manchester.

MANAGER—Thomas Cooper Smith.

OFFICES,—5, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

The object of this company is to work the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarries, situated in the parish of Festiniog, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales, and on the same mountain range as those magnificent quarries owned by Lord Palmerston, Messrs. Huddart and Mathews, and Mr. Holland. This sett adjoins their boundary, is a direct continuation of their seam, and consequently produces slate rock of precisely the same character and quality.

This property is held under lease for 40 years, on the following favourable conditions, viz.:—For every ton of slate, flag stone, or other stone, of the first quality, a royalty of 2s. 6d.; and for every ton of second or other slates a royalty of 1s. 3d., subject in the meantime to an annual rent of £10 merging into the royalties.

From the position of this sett it is, perhaps, unequalled in Wales in natural facilities. The workings are about 250 yards from the level, and the slate rock crops out from the top of the mountain. From the works an incline, at a comparatively small cost, may be laid down for the conveyance of slates in railway trucks direct to the main line, running within 100 yards of the mountain, to the quay at Port Madoc. The carriage is about 3s. 6d. per ton. Another very important advantage is the space afforded for the deposit of waste or debris sufficient for an unlimited period. The water-power is at all seasons ample for any work that may be required.

From an estimate recently made, it appears that slate rock may be broken down and manufactured for market at 21s. per ton; the market value is from 40s. to 50s. per ton. With a capital of £10,000 it is estimated that 600 tons of slate can be made per month, the value of which at 40s. per ton is £1200, or £14,400 per annum, which, allowing for working expenses, royalty, cartage, and agency, will yield a nett profit of £4010, or at the rate of 40 per cent. These returns may be considerably increased as the operations extend. Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., has recently made a calculation as to the average of the profits from the workings of slate quarries in Wales; he gives them at upwards of 50 per cent., and some of the large quarries, it is confidently affirmed, realise as much as 100 per cent. So great and increasing is the demand for slates, that the supply is not equal to half the demand.

The following quarries are said to return annual profits as under:—The Penrhyn from £100,000 to £120,000, the Llanberris from £70,000 to £80,000, Lord Palmerston's upwards of £30,000, and those adjacent to the Glan-y-Pwll in the same proportion.

The annexed reports are from good practical men of business; as extensive quarry managers, their testimony to the value of the Glan-y-Pwll sett, with regard to the many advantages already referred to, will be read with interest, and leave nothing to be urged by the directors.

Such is the confidence entertained of the value of this property, and the favourable conditions on which it is held, that some of the directors have individually taken, and now hold, an interest in it; but which, including the lease, the plant, the slates now on the quarry bank, and the benefit of the work already done, it has been agreed to purchase for £10,000. A most favourable arrangement has been made, by which £5000 only in cash will be required in instalments, and £5000 in shares of the company, as follows, viz.:—1000 shares paid to £2 per share, and 1000 shares to £3 per share.

The capital of the company will consist of £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share, 10s. on application and 10s. on allotment. No further payment on shares for six months.

The company having been completely registered with limited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances whatever, be made responsible for a greater amount than the shares to which he subscribes.

There are no special Articles of Association, Table B under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of Parliament having been adopted in its entirety.

To ensure subscribers from any loss, which often arises when a sufficient number of shares are not subscribed for, the directors bind themselves to return the whole of the deposit money, unless at least one-half of the shares be taken.

A considerable portion of the required capital has been already privately subscribed.

Plans of the quarry, together with reports and samples of the slates, may be seen at the office of the company.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made in the enclosed form to the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and the manager, at the office of the company.

REPORT OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, ESQ., MANAGER OF THE TALYSARN AND PEN-Y-ROSEDD QUARRIES.

Ty Mawr, Dec. 1, 1860.—At your request I have inspected the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry, carefully, and my opinion of the same is as follows:—I have examined the seam of slate running through your sett, which comes up close to the boundary of Lord Palmerston, Huddart and Mathews, and Mr. Holland's quarries; the trials already made at the two levels driven into the mountain are sufficient to prove the quality of the slate rock, and that the character of the slate is exactly the same as that produced in the adjoining quarries; besides, the Glan-y-Pwll Quarries have double the advantages of the other quarries in the district, in this, that you have not one-tenth of the distance to carry the rubbish, which will be a great saving in wagons, rails, and labour. I have not the least doubt if this quarry is opened judiciously, and worked properly, it will be one of the best quarries in Merioneth: there is ample room to deposit without filling up one-tenth of the space in 50 years. An incline of about 300 yards into the main line of railway, which runs at the foot of the mountain, and carries all the slates from the neighbouring quarries to the shipping place at Port Madoc, may be laid down here, at an inconsiderable expense, and the slates conveyed at about 3s. per ton.; there is also plenty of water at the foot of the incline to work any machinery that may be required all the year round. The set is a extensive one, comprising about 60 or 70 acres, the seam of slate which is about 95 yards thick, runs through the length of the set, and may be worked in galleries to great advantage, as most of the quarries in this locality are. You have an abundance of slate-rock that may be worked at greater profit than any of the quarries in the district, on account of the great advantages you possess.

To the Proprietor of the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF MR. DAVID ROBERTS, SLATE ROCK INSPECTOR AND MANAGER OF THE HAVOTY QUARRY, PENRHYN.

Nov. 30, 1860.—In obedience to your commands, I have made a careful inspection of the Glan-y-Pwll Quarry, situate in the Festiniog slate district. I find the property consists of about 60 or 70 acres, through which the great Festiniog seam, so well known in this district, runs east and west through the sett about half a mile in length, and is a continuation of those famous quarries so well known for the splendid quality of slate produced, and the immense profits realised at Lord Palmerston's, Huddart and Mathew's, and Holland's quarries. The situation of this quarry offers extraordinary natural facilities for working easily and economically, there is ample room for deposit of the debris for a century or more, the quarry being on a declivity of the mountain, and can be worked by tunnels, or in galleries, thus saving all the expenses of machinery. The seam of slate which comes up to the boundary of the above-named quarries is about 100 yards in thickness, two tunnels have been driven to some extent, and a large opening has been made, from which slates have been manufactured. I saw some of them upon the quarry bank; they were a deep blue, fine close grain, with an elvan split, of an unexceptionable quality, being of the same fine texture and colour as are produced at Lord Palmerston's quarries. I should recommend two more levels to be driven to liberate the bottoms, and to have a communication with the higher levels: by this process the quarry would be fully opened, so that from each of these tunnels slate could be made, and in a very short time the quarry would be in full work. An incline will be necessary for the transit of slates from the mouth of the quarry into the Port Madoc Railway, which runs within 100 yards of the bottom of the mountain, there are good natural facilities for this work at a small cost. I have no hesitation in stating, that if this property is well managed, it will soon become an undertaking of great value, and pay a large profit on the outlay, and that it requires only time and capital to make it of equal value to any of the quarries in the district. It is a well-known fact, that Lord Palmerston's quarries have left a profit on their working of £25,000 to £30,000 annually, for many years past, and the adjoining quarries in the same proportion, and taking into consideration the great demand for slate at this time, greater than ever was known, I may safely assure you there is no class of property so safe and so remunerative as a good slate quarry. The estimated profit from the employment of 100 slate makers is generally about £7000 to £8000 per annum: that you will accomplish this in a much shorter time than any other quarry I have seen, I have no reasonable doubt, and as your opening extends, your facilities for obtaining the slate rock will increase, and your profits must increase in the same ratio.

To the Proprietor of the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry. DAVID ROBERTS.

REPORT OF MR. WM. GRIFFITHS, MANAGER OF THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE QUARRIES.

Dec. 12, 1860.—Agreeably to your wishes, I yesterday inspected your property at Glan-y-Pwll, in the Festiniog slate district, and I find you have in that property a continuation westward of the valuable vein of slate now working by Lord Palmerston, and Messrs. Huddart and Mathews, and Mr. Holland, nearly up to your boundary; the quality of this slate is so universally known and appreciated that it would be superfluous to say one word in praise of it. And as this vein is now yielding a princely revenue to its proprietors close to your boundary, it may be fairly taken as a guarantee that yours, under similar circumstances and influences, may be expected to do the same. The great length and breadth of this vein in your property—viz., half a mile long and nearly 100 yards wide, and also the great altitude from the base of the hill to the crop of the slate—viz., 1400 ft.—gives such an enormous quantity of slate for production that no reasonable limit of time can exhaust, it being tightly bound up on each side, and protected from the atmosphere by hard measures, the decomposition on the out-crop is comparatively light, and which, in this respect, gives you a great advantage over your neighbours, where the vein is not equally protected. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS.

To the Proprietor of the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry.

Mile End, London, Dec. 12, 1860.—At your request, I have surveyed the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry, Festiniog, North Wales, and prepared transverse and longitudinal sections of the mountain, and which I trust will be satisfactory to you and your friends who may not have seen the property. As I did not go to Wales for the purpose of making a report on the quarry, but for obtaining the necessary information for the above sections, you will perhaps pardon me if I make a few remarks on the position and prospects of the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry. I never was more struck than when I saw the position of your sett, being a continuation of that fine seam of slate now being worked upon by Lord Palmerston and others; that this must be a property of great value there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. I examined the opening you have made partly across the seam that runs the length of your sett. The slate that was broken down while I was in the tunnel was of a fine blue colour, even grain, and split well; the slates made in my presence were equal to any I saw at the other quarries, and your facilities for working are better than at any of them; you may be able to make considerable quantities of slates for market when you have driven your level 50 or 60 yards, as you may there cross-cut east and west, open rooms for breaking down the slate rock, and this will place you in a position for making profits at an early date. In my opinion, in addition to the work you are doing at the tunnel, you should commence opening at the top, and make your way down to the level, as the slate rock comes up to that point, you would have scarcely any trap rock to contend with, and you would be able to get slate rock that would split well all the way down. The facilities for working this property are the best I have ever seen; you have the great advantage of the railway to Port Madoc, at the bottom of your mountain. The cost of an incline to run into this tramway from the mouth of the quarry will be inconsiderable, compared to many of the quarries around. Altogether, I have no hesitation in saying that a moderate amount of capital will open this quarry in a short time to good profits. Quarries, it is well known, extend themselves, and that it is only a matter of time to make this property of equal value with any of the large producing quarries that adjoin you. Wishing you every success in the undertaking.

ALFRED EDMUND STACEY, Surveyor, &c.

To the Proprietor of the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarry.

Original Correspondence.

INCONSISTENCIES REGARDING COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND CORONERS' INQUESTS THEREUPON.

SIR,—I have been induced to watch the proceedings arising out of several of the most important colliery explosions and their results, and think that public utility may arise from reflections thereupon.

The first that I will notice is that of LUND HILL, where it was shown upon the most conclusive evidence that a most dangerous and unscientific principle of ventilation was openly pursued—common lights and safety-lamps being recklessly mixed up, whilst the employment of upwards of 70 doors were needed to maintain the alleged safety of the pit. Viewers from other districts were called in, and at the inquest Mr. Wood was encouraged by the coroner to read a digested report, whereupon he was examined, as well as all the others, including the Government Inspector; and although the facts above stated were clearly and indubitably proved, yet no other reason was arrived at but "accidental death"—they could not discover who had set fire to the pit.

The next important case was that reported of BURRADON COLLIERY, at Northumberland, in March, 1860. When Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector, was about to be examined, his solicitor stated that he had prepared an elaborate report upon the condition of the pit, as well as his own transactions with regard to said pit from 1858, and it was alleged that such a course had been pursued at Lund Hill; at Tildesley, by Mr. Dickinson; at Washington, and other places; and under other coroners in the same northern district. The coroner then sitting objected to receive the said report—"*Everything that Mr. Dunn can say in his report he can say orally here;*" and Mr. Philipson, for the owners, added, "*That a witness should be examined, and give his evidence without previously preparing it.*"

Then, at RISCA we find perfect latitude given to Mr. Brough to read an elaborate report, as also Mr. Morgan Morgan, who examined the colliery at the instigation of the solicitor of the workmen, and gave important evidence in addition to his report. So much for the Dictatorial Rules laid down by coroners, and the difficulty of working the Act, as presently ruled, so as to fix the onus upon the general management; for at Worsley late explosion Mr. Dickinson showed that 12 months ago he had warned Mr. Fereday Smith, the principal agent, of the very thing that has occurred; "*I did it by letter. No improvement has been made. I told him that otherwise there was too little air when the workings became extended, and they are now twice as long as they were then. If they had acted on his advice, he believed it might have been prevented.*" In cross-examination "*he swore that he did not think the ventilation sufficient,*" and threw direct blame upon the officers of the pit. I am not aware what the verdict was, other than "accidental death," which would hardly appear to meet this case.

The late HETTON explosion is now going the round of successive publications, although no practical difference of opinion has been induced at the inquest. Several experienced viewers were examined, including the Government Inspector, Mr. Dunn, all of whom admitted that no gas from the workings could by possibility have arrived at the spot, but that the explosion arose from gas generated in the underground engine chimney. Mr. Dickinson, who was present in lieu of the Inspector of the district (Mr. Atkinson) seemed to differ with the other witnesses, and was much pressed during his evidence for his individual opinion, when he said, amongst other things, that "*This is the only case I ever investigated without coming to a satisfactory conclusion, and think, with all the information before us, the cause is not quite clear.*" Since then Mr. Dickinson has brought the subject before the Manchester Geological Society, where he was again pressed for his opinion, as having witnessed the whole enquiry, when Mr. Dickinson declined, saying "*I rather purposely left that point open.*"

The respective position, therefore, of the coroners and the Government Inspectors requires to be placed upon some more established footing. Are the coroners warranted in giving arbitrary judgments upon such a question as where a witness desires to read a deliberately drawn up report whereon to be examined? He (the coroner) rules that he must be bound to give his evidence as question and answer, which system is ill calculated to meet such cases as I have quoted.

Another important question has frequently occurred,—Is it the duty of the Inspector, upon seeing a prominent danger, to prescribe what course, in his judgment, the colliery owner should take? or, is it his duty merely to point out the danger, without incurring the responsibility of suggesting any and what change? In this respect the practice of Inspectors is known to differ.—*March* 27. SCRUTATOR.

P.S. By-the-bye, the want of a lithographed plan renders the evidence regarding Risca a parcel of unknown tongue; in the other cases the evidence was published in connection with lithographed maps of the workings.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES;—AND THE CLAIMS FOR "ROYALTIES" ON THE WORKING OF MINERALS A USURPATION.

SIR,—A few weeks ago I suggested, through the medium of your world-wide and excellent Journal, the desirableness of instituting a Fund for affording instant and ample relief to the workers in coal mines, in cases of accident to life or limb of any kind, instead of waiting the assistance of lingering public subscriptions or other elemosynary aid, which, necessarily, are of a temporary and limited character, and, therefore, could not possibly afford relief, in the cases in question, to the extent of anything like adequate compensation for the loss or damage sustained by the majority of sufferers from fatal accidents (if accidents they really are, which, from recent discussions in your Journal and other periodicals, there would appear, in many cases, strong reasons to doubt), similar to that which occurred at the Risca Black Vein Pit, in Monmouthshire, the first day of last December. At the conclusion of the leading article in the Journal of the 23d inst. you very tersely observe that, with respect to the proceedings at coroners' inquests to enquire into the cause of accidents in coal mines, "they (the Government Inspectors of such mines) have to contend with a too prevalent, and by no means an illogical, notion that such inquests confer immunity on the violators of the law, and that explosions of fire-damp, no matter how they occurred or imperfect the ventilation, are, nevertheless, *accidental.*"

In the "suggestions" above referred to it was proposed to levy, under parliamentary authority, the sum of 1½d. per ton on all coal raised in the United Kingdom, in order to form a "Benevolent Fund" for mitigating the effect of accidents of all kinds in the working of collieries, 1d. of this levy to be paid by the working proprietors of such undertakings, and the ½d. by the working colliers, their labourers, and assistants. It has been shown that 72,000,000 tons of coal were raised in the United Kingdom in the year 1859, and the quantity had been increased to 75,000,000 tons in 1860. Now, 1½d. per ton on the quantity of coal raised in 1859 would amount to the large sum of 450,000*l.*, a sum adequate to afford *compensation* (or to term it a *relief* is a disgrace not only to people professing Christianity, but to the whole family of humanity), and that of the most ample and efficient kind, to all sufferers from accidents of the sort here alluded to, and this exclusive of hospital accommodation, and surgical and medical advice and assistance of the best possible kind; for instance, equivalent annuities to the widows and children of persons killed in doing their duties as colliers, &c. (for their wages would be merely subsistence money for daily food and other necessaries of life, which must be maintained at all times in a civilised community of people, or a fraud and robbery would be committed on the proper "hire of the labourer"), and a just compensation also to sufferers from all other kinds of accidents, which "compensation" would be nothing more than a fair and just recompense for the risks attending the duties of those individuals who devote their skill and energies, and venture life and limb, the same as the sailor and soldier in battle, in a dangerous calling for the benefit of the entire community, a "benefit," in this case, by which the wealth, power, and prosperity of our country has principally been originated, and is firmly upheld and efficiently maintained.

As no objections have been publicly made to these "suggestions," either from the owners or workers of collieries, or from any other parties, it is fair to presume that the subject, from the many benefits that would arise from its realisation, not only to the working collier and his family, but to coal proprietors and others so frequently and urgently called upon for elemosynary assistance to mitigate, at least in some degree, the dreadful losses and sufferings we so frequently hear of by "accidents in coal mines," is entitled to the serious consideration of statitions and philanthropists of all kinds and degrees, individually and collectively, and the more especially so when it is considered that, from the official reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Coal Mines, "the lives of 10,000 hard-working men have been lost in the collieries of Great Britain since 1850; and that, instead of a *diminution* in this enormous evil, it is *actually on the increase*, and that the *fatal casualties* of the last 12 months far exceed the number in any preceding period of like duration."

Now, although no public objections have been started to the plan and principles recommended for instituting the "Benevolent or Compensating Fund" in question, yet private whisperings have arisen in many quarters in this district of country at least, calling in question the right or power of Parliament to levy any impost of the kind here referred to, be it ever so small, or for ever so beneficial an end, on account that the so doing would be trenching on vested interests, which are, in the minds and wishes of these "whisperers" sacred, and, therefore, inviolable.

If such be really the case why, then, do not these objecting parties speak out, and show the foundation of their claims to immunity from parliamentary interference with respect to money regulations touching public property, such as *all mines* undoubtedly and unquestionably are, as can be impregnably maintained from the records of history and of facts, and also from the reasonings of analogy, legal, political, and social? For a slight instance—by what authority do many great and wealthy landholders, such as the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Bute, the Countess of Dunraven, the Earl of Abergavenny, Lord Llanover, Lord Tredegar, and many other rich and powerful claimants of "*feudal rights*" in Monmouthshire and South Wales, and other parts of the United Kingdom, impose what they or their advisers chose to term "*royalties*" on minerals under the surface of land of which those great parties are styled "*lords or ladies of the manor?*" since the very terms "*royalties*" and "*manor*" are at once fatal to such claims as immutable; and, therefore, the "*whisperings*" here referred to are like the hole-and-corner meetings and doings of parties who are afraid or ashamed to speak boldly out when their particular cases or claims are called in question. A "*Royalty,*" if it has any consistent meaning, implies a right or appendage to the Crown, or ruling power of this country, which power is now concentered in Parliament, and which all rational British subjects unequivocally admit to be legally, politically, and socially omnipotent. Then with respect to the term "*manor:*" with all due respect and submission to the legal dignitaries of the State, I would construe it to imply a right to the *surface of land only*, or, at most, to a depth of soil requisite for the base of buildings, or to fulfil all the purposes of agriculture, the sinking of wells for supplies of water, the making of roads, embankments, and such like purposes, *but not for the excavation of minerals* (a process of exhaustion to comparative barrenness), which is, and very properly ought to be, in a truly civilised country a prerogative of the Crown, or ruling power of such countries, never to be granted away *under any conditions*, for if so it would cease to be a *royalty* or a *manor* in the true sense of those terms; hence all such claims are nothing but *usurpations*, which were in the days of Henry I. of England prayed for by the people about Newcastle as royal favours, but by the forbearance or negligence of public-spirited individuals, the Crown and Parliament have become usurpations or encroachments on the Royal powers—the national powers of the country, and are in a manner insisted on as *rights* or *vested interests*, free from any interference of the supreme power of the State. I would here beg to be clearly understood that I am by no means advocating an abrogation of all proper manoral rights and privileges, but wish merely to show that the power of Parliament to levy the trifling impost of 1½d. per ton of coal raised in the United Kingdom towards so exceedingly useful an institution as the "Benevolent or Compensating Fund" in question would be nothing either unreasonable or unjust; for, when compared to the large sums claimed by "lords and ladies of manors," and other great landholders (whose rights properly extend to the surface of lands only, but even that the law of the land will not permit of being totally exhausted or destroyed), as "*royalties*" on minerals worked from beneath the surface of such manors or lands, whether enclosed or common (which surface is held, according to high authority, including that of Allison's "History of England," in trust by these lords and landholders for the benefit of the community, to be usefully applied or occupied when great occasions require it), this small sum of 1d. per ton of coal (the ½d. being contributed from the voluntary labour of the working collier, &c.) sinks into insignificance, and, therefore, beneath the complaint of any rational person, except the incorrigibly covetous; and even this small impost would ultimately be repaid to the coal proprietors by the fuel-consuming public, without the remotest shadow of complaint.—*Newport, March* 26. S. B. ROGERS.

THE VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—It appears Mr. Gardner and myself agree as to the nominal horse-power of the ventilating-engine at Risca. I consider the actual horse-power is represented by the machine performing a certain number of revolutions per minute against a resistance equal to 4 inches of water, and not by the quantity of air passing down the engine-slope. The di fference in quantity descending the slope and what the machine ought to discharge is 4·104 cubic feet, and shows a loss by the air being rarified or extended, as it were, in passing through small airways to this amount; thus showing, I think, the actual power required to pass 44·756 cubic feet descending the slope to be equal to 30¾-horse power at the ventilation on top of the up-cast-shaft, leaving 11¼-horse power for friction, &c., in giving motion to the machine, a trifle more than Mr. Gardner assumed at first—one-fourth. If the air were more throttled still by passing it through small airways, no doubt more engine-power would be required to keep the machine going the same rate of 8 strokes per minute, and still the quantity of air descending the engine slope would be further reduced, thus proving that the quantity of air descending bears no relation to the power required to keep the machine in motion, but to the contracted airways of the mine and the distance the air has to travel. My opinion is, that if the airways were large enough, and ample room given for the air to flow through freely and continuously, the quantity descending the downcast would approximate pretty near the amount registered by the machine at the upcast.

I am not an advocate myself for the principle of propelling air through mines, believing it to be fraught with objections. The tractive principle appears to me to be the most natural; to compare the both, a good illustration is to be seen in the difference between pushing and drawing a rope through a long circuitous passage; there is also an advantage in having the power of rarefaction on the surface, out of the reach of an explosion, as far as possible.

If what Dr. Ure says is right, I admit it to be the easiest and, perhaps, the cheapest mode of creating power at the rate of 100 per cent. that, perhaps, ever was suggested. Query, how long a man would exist in such condensed atmosphere? I think his life would be much like a Frenchman's life—a short and merry one. Three atmospheres would equal 44 lbs. pressure per square inch, or 90 inches of mercury, or equal to a column of water of 102 feet altitude. I dare say muscular energy would be the result of breathing such condensed air and so rich in oxygen, but it is probable a reaction would take place on the men's constitution after being removed by inhaling the ordinary atmosphere. Now, a 4-inch column of water is barely three-tenths inch of mercury: this is only equal to the common changes in atmospheric pressure, and would not be so injurious, I think, to the human constitution to work in as under a pressure of 44 lbs. per square inch. A force equal to 4 inches of water would produce a very powerful ventilation to, equal, if not more than, the best-constructed ventilating furnaces.—*Brendon Hills.* M. MORGAN.

IS THE MINER'S SAFETY-LAMP SAFE IN A STRONG CURRENT OF GAS AT THE EXPLOSIVE POINT?

SIR,—When we take into consideration the number of accidents arising from the explosion of fire-damp in collieries where everyone of the men are compelled to work with the Davy Lamp, we come to conclusions which may, perhaps, stimulate if not intimidate the more thinking part of our colliery managers. In the majority of cases the real cause of the explosion appears to be enveloped in some mystery; and, no doubt, many a poor collier has been libelled, even after death, owing to some theoretical statements being made with reference to the real and practical cause of such explosion.

Some years ago Dr. Lyon Playfair and Sir H. de la Beche conducted an experiment in the North of England, which proved that in a strong current of gas the safety-lamp was not safe, and that the gas may be exploded when using it. Two practical facts corroborating this have come under my notice; one I may mention by way of illustration:—A tunnel was driven in order to open out another seam of coal; the men were allowed

the use of gunpowder for blasting purposes. The tunnel commenced at a right angle with the wagon-road, and came in contact with the lower seam of coal at about 45 yards distance. This tunnel had a bratticing of brick-work up the centre, for the purpose of insuring a proper amount of ventilation; a brattice-cloth was hung across the wagon-road, through which from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of air per minute was passing into the other parts of the workings; the intake air was passed up one side of the brick brattice, to within about 6 feet of the face, and down the other; however, in firing a shot (or hole) on meeting with the coal the gas fired also; the men tried to get it out with their jackets, but failed in doing so, consequently the mouth of the tunnel was bricked up; this took place at 2 P.M.; at 6 P.M. on the same day the deputy-underlooker and another man (both well conversant with the nature of gas and the proper ventilation of a pit, descended the pit after all the workmen had left, for the purpose of taking down the stopping, a system which had been adopted before at the same place, the consequence was that an explosion took place, and both men were killed. Their lamps were found with the tops screwed on, but one of them had the gauze blown off. It is evident that the explosion took place where the brick stopping was; not only so, but that the lamps were in good working order at the time. Such being the case, the question naturally arises, how did the explosion take place?

There can only be one paramount fact in connection with the explosion. Some part of the brickwork on the intake side must have been taken down first; next, part of the outlet side; and one of the men must have put his lamp into the current accelerated by the intake current, the consequence would be that the gas would be forced through the gauze, and an explosion ensue. It could not be otherwise, as there was not any other light in the pit at the time. If such were the case my belief is that a man may be working with his lamp top off in some particular part of the mine (however he may offend against the Government laws), and yet not be the cause of the explosion. This is my firm conviction, based upon practice, as I have known explosions take place where no other cause could possibly be assigned. Perhaps some of your readers may take the matter up, with a view of demonstrating the thing. Will a safety-lamp explode gas in a strong current? If so, is a safety-lamp safe? My object is not to cavil with any party, but more especially to call the attention of colliery managers to the one thing, "safety-lamps:" are they so or are they not? A COLLIERY MANAGER.

March 27.

PRACTICAL MINING—"SPALLING."

SIR,—During my recent visit of inspection at the Coed Mawr Pool Mine, North Wales, I was much pleased and greatly surprised at the manner in which a new machine, called a PREPARATOR, effected its work—the crushing or breaking up large stones of ore, so that they could be worked with greater ease and more readily than the old crushers, thus not only saving much valuable time but great expense, as it will cost only about 20*l.* fitting up; and by an outlay of merely 12*l.* a month, it will do the work of sixty girls "spalling." The machine is the joint invention of Capts. M. Wasley and W. Smith, of the Coed Mawr Pool and Gwydyr Park Consols respectively, who have patented it, and I am so satisfied of its value, that I would advise no mining company to be long without one. I have been induced thus to address you, from the knowledge of your readiness at all times to assist those interested in mining, in hope you will give this notice a place in your valuable Journal. C. B. BENNETT, C.E., and Mining Surveyor.

Austinfriars, March 28.

NATURAL OXIDE OF SILVER.

SIR,—Up to within a very recent period the existence of such a thing in nature as oxide of silver has been denied by the most eminent chemists. Science, however, has now demonstrated not only that it does exist, but also in enormous quantities, in the neighbourhood of the ordinary metallic silver deposits. The result is simply this, as proved by recent experiments:—1. That in a ton of ore in its natural state, where the normal average of yield of the metal would be 13 ozs., now by the new process an average of 113 ozs. of silver would be obtained, the overplus being derived from that which has hitherto been rejected as useless.—2. That the cost of this new method of reduction is relatively so small as to render the expense but little more than nominal.

The importance of this discovery to our own mines, where silver is often found in close approximation to copper and other metals, will be very great; but to some of the foreign ones, where the deposit is large and unmixed with other metals, the result in the shape of returns will be almost fabulous. CHEMICUS.

MINERALS IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

SIR,—In my letter of the 16th inst. I find I was in error in stating that the manganese quarry on the property of the Duke of Richmond was in Strathspey—it exists in the district called Strathdown by Tomintoul. This small mistake is, however, of trifling importance. I find that in the district of Glengary (which strikes out from the line of the Caledonian Canal) there is an iron mine, which was profitably wrought in the days of the "Wild Glengary," as he was popularly called, whose pistols created such a sensation at the coronation of George IV. Its working was, as is reported to me, given up, not because it was unprofitable, but because the famous, or rather notorious, Macdonell cared more for other pursuits, and required his scanty pecuniary resources for other purposes. From what I can learn, I believe this mine, if properly opened up, would be highly remunerative. The property of Glengary, on which it is situated, has recently passed from Lord Ward into the hands of Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., and a rumour was afloat sometime ago that it was the intention to purchase it as a Highland property for the Prince of Wales. If His Royal Highness should become the proprietor I think I may be pretty safe in saying that the iron mine will be developed.

I find, too, that there is a very valuable slate vein in North Ballachulish, on the property of Lochiel. It is stated by competent parties to be a much more valuable vein than that on the property of Vice-Chancellor Stuart. The name of the place is Craigmellachan. It was opened upwards of 20 years ago, by a man of the name of John Macphail. Macphail's means were limited, and his knowledge of mining operations contracted, and the issue was that he became bankrupt before the quarry was in a position to repay his enterprise. Macphail stopped operations in the year 1840, and, with the exception of some trifling excavations within the last two years by two industrious men from Sunart, nothing has been done at it. It would undoubtedly handsomely pay a limited liability company.

In my next communication I will furnish you with information which is being obtained for me relative to the iron ores of Strathspey. In the meantime, permit me to remark that I am one of a number who believe that the mineral resources of the Scottish Highlands are not inferior to those of the Welsh Principality, which has created such enormous wealth, and it is hopeless to expect their development until English capital, enterprise, and energy take the field. As a rule the proprietors are poor, and the rich shudder at the idea of the preliminary outlay, having the phantom of the "Dousterdevil" of "Guy Mannering" continually before their eyes. And so long as the leading articles of their faith are deer forests, game preserves, shootings, and sheep-walks, it is useless to look for anything at their hands that will make the Scottish Highlands a mining field.

Inverness, March 27. MENTOR.

BLINDNESS IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—Allow me to gain a hearing, through the Journal, on behalf of the new institution at Devonport, for the Instruction of the Blind. Blind myself, I now put myself forward as the sightless advocate for the Blind. For fully 50 years have I been groping my dark way through this sun-lit world. I can tell night from day by the genial warmth of that radient luminary, and by the busy hum of my fellow-men, whom each day summons forth to their work and to their labour until the evening. But dark, dark, dark is the thick curtain of ceaseless midnight before these eyes. God, who has deprived me of my sight, has in his kind providence and care supplied me with a competency; so that, moved with gratitude towards Him the author of all my blessings, as well as with sympathy for my blind brothers and sisters, I now make this urgent appeal to the captains of Cornish mines. To turn from the courteous Editor to you, gentlemen, I would lay my petition before you in a few words.

A new institution for the twofold education of blind persons is just set on foot in Devonport. Reading, writing, &c., are taught in this institution and a trade (brush-making, basket-making, mat-making, &c.) is imparted at the same time. Now, gentlemen, I need not enlarge upon the advantages presented by so benevolent an institution as this: I have only to tell you of its existence and objects, and then to appeal to your co-operation.

Taking into account the number of mines in Cornwall and the number of miners, I appeal to "One and All" to contribute a penny yearly;—the contribution to be taken by the captains at the next convenient opportunity—say, the next pay-day. A penny from each miner would not be missed by any amongst them, while it is equally plain that a handsome donation would be made up if all the mines in Cornwall were to contribute. It is like asking a thousand men to lift a ton weight. There are a great many mines in Cornwall; I appeal to the captains of all of these mines to ask a penny from every man under them as their mite towards an institution in which they are deeply interested. You are aware, gentlemen, that miners are peculiarly exposed to the loss of sight by accident, and their sympathies are confidently appealed to in behalf of the blind.

The contribution, when taken, can be sent to the secretary, Mr. Nat. Wilson, St. Michael-terrace, Devonport.

My appeal is now made: the object is stated. He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and what he layeth out it shall be paid him again.—*Liskeard.* RICHARD MUSGROVE.

THE NEW CHAIN-PUMP FOR MINES.

[TRANSLATION.]—SIR: At the meeting at South Sydenham on March 21 upon the occasion of the inauguration of the pump at Wheal Concord, a mining captain, in the course of the remarks which he made upon the various advantages of this description of pump, expressed a doubt which, had there been any foundation for it, would have been a very grave obstacle to its success. The question was,—"Is the pump as applicable for mines in course of sinking?" Before explaining the different means to be employed in applying the pump to this purpose, I must offer my best thanks to the gentleman for the favourable opinions he expressed, for his good wishes for my success, and more especially for having, by the question he has raised, given me the opportunity to make known even more fully than has already been done the *ressources* of my pump for the unwatering of mines. The complete unwatering of the mine can be effected by means of my apparatus in different ways. Firstly, by fixing a movable cistern below the small wooden pulley beneath the mouth of the pump-tube at the bottom of the shaft, in order to receive the whole of the water flowing from the various parts of the mine above its level. The mouth of the pump-tube being placed in this cistern, the whole of the water, except the small quantity below such cistern, will be pumped to surface in the usual manner. The water below could readily be pumped into the cistern by a small hand-pump. It should be stated that the small pulley at the bottom of the pump-tube is by no means indispensable, for its principal use is to protect the mouth of the tube against anything that accident or malevolence might otherwise cause to impede the movement of the chain and the ascent of the disc into the tube. The chain descends by its own weight to the point where the upward motion is caused by the pulley at surface; it is entirely free to ascend and descend, and only touches the small pulley occasionally, such, for instance, as when an obstacle slightly displaces the chain, or when from any cause a slight guide is necessary. By the suppression of this pulley, the distance between the mouth of the tube and the bottom of the shaft can be reduced to an extremely small space, simply that necessary to admit of the passage of the chain.

But the plan which seems to me the most simple, and, therefore, worthy of attention, is this:—The pump should be placed in the shaft, and the water drained down to the level of the bell-shaped mouthpiece. This amount of drainage being effected, the only water remaining in the shaft will be that below the mouth of the tube; and this I understand to be the water concerning the raising of which by my pump doubt is entertained. The contracted tube at the bottom of the shaft is 9 ft. in length; and in order to render this serviceable foot by foot in sinking we make an opening in the tube at the height of 4 ft. 6 in. from the commencement of the contraction, and from this opening a second tube is carried to the bottom of the sinking, and through this second tube the water from the lowest point will readily flow. This additional tube being put in communication with the principal tube by the opening mentioned, sucks up the water from the lowest point, for in this contracted part there will be continually one disc to hermetically close the mouth of the tube, and two others above the junction of the tubes to perform the sucking action. This second tube will be movable; that is to say, any required direction can be given to it, and it can be lengthened at pleasure; it can also, like the principal tube, raise sand, dirt, or any other matter, the diameter of which is not larger than the diameter of the tube, and will always keep the bottom of the shaft dry. As this lower tube will require no stays, the miners can work in every portion of the sinking, except that necessary for the passage of the tube.

When the miners shall have attained a depth of 10 ft., it will be easy for them to drop the lower portion of the main tube of the pump 8 ft., and to insert an additional length of tube. This lengthening of the tubes is effected with the greatest facility, all that is necessary being to remove the screws and nuts which connect the different lengths of tubes together, the insertion of the fresh length, and the re-bolting of the connections. Each drop of 8 ft. could be readily effected in four hours, and would be attended with very little difficulty. When the use of gunpowder is found necessary, the two lower lengths of sinking tube can be readily detached whilst the blasting is effected, and then as easily replaced.

It should be observed that my pump has the power of a force-pump and of a suction-pump. It is a force-pump when the mouthpiece of the tube is 3 yards 6 in. below the level of the water, because in this case the water rises in the vacuum and forms the charge for the first disc, which enters the tube. In this case the first disc raises the water above it, and the space left is instantly filled by water in the cistern or sump, a similar action taking place as each disc rises; it is then a powerful force-pump. But when the mouth of the tube enters but a few inches into the water the pump becomes a suction-pump, each rising disc forming a suction piston and drawing the water after it; here, then, the pump is a suction-pump. And as its suction powers are found to be perfect when the mouthpiece touches the water, what fair cause can there be for supposing that there would be a less effective action with the additional tube? The mouth of the large tube will be continually closed by one disc, and two will be at liberty to act as pistons; I cannot, therefore, see why the water would not pass up the small tube with the same facility as it would through its ordinary channel, supposing, of course, the end to be kept under water.

After these explanations, I dare hope that all such doubts as those referred to will at once disappear, and that the value of my pump will be fairly estimated.

19, *Manchester-buildings, London, March* 27. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

DUCHY OFFICIALS, AND THE PHŒNIX MINES.

SIR,—Having regard only to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, one would conclude that the public took no interest in the exacting conduct of the Duchy, as set out in Mr. Watson's Annual Review, towards the Phœnix Company; but such is not the case, for several communications have come under my notice from sincere friends of legitimate mining, speaking in no very measured terms of that conduct. But those parties abstain from giving public expression to their feelings, chiefly from a desire to avoid collision with Mr. Watson's views, contained in his two letters, subsequent to his Annual Review. I feel it is matter of regret that deference even for Mr. Watson's views should prevent free expression of opinion upon a subject which cannot be too thoroughly ventilated; for I take it that no greater evil can exist for mining than that the views of Mr. Watson and those of the *Mining Journal* should pass current, without free discussion, when they are liable to leave erroneous impressions upon the public mind, in reference to a principle involving the essence and vitality of that British mining of which the public consider them the chief advocates.

It is not the merits of this or that man, nor is it any particular company, or any particular firm, nor even the existence of the *Mining Journal* itself, but it is a *principle* containing those elements which originate mining firms and mining journals that is at stake; and when it ceases to be the basis of all contract between landlord and tenant, whether embracing the pursuit of mining or agriculture, the public will require less firms to conduct their business, and less space in journals to report it, for it will then have dwindled down to that insignificance which it will assume when "bulls and bears" are left only to their own resources. *That principle is Justice.* Let us hear from Mr. Watson how much of that commodity is contained in the Duchy demands made upon the Phœnix Company. His words are:—"The Phœnix Company deserve credit for the way in which they refused to accede to such exorbitant terms; and they will still further deserve the thanks of the mining community if they pick out every ounce of ore from the mine before handing it over to those who, it is said, have accepted such terms. It is to be regretted, and I have heard men of position in the State say the same, that the officers of the Duchy of Cornwall should be so exacting." When I read these remarks in the Journal of Jan. 5, I felt that Mr. Watson spoke out like a public advocate, indignant at their being robbed of their rights. There was nothing in his language that partook of individuality. His vision was not clouded by odious comparisons between this or that man's mining ability, or the management of this or that mine. The one great and absorbing question which actuated him appeared to be "Invasion"—a subject which scatters to the winds all internal party strife, and awakens Englishmen to such a sense of their danger that they rise up lion-like, shaking their manes, and at the rallying cry of "One and All" they present an unbroken front to the aggressive enemy.

In the Journal of Jan. 19 I notice the remarks of Mr. Edward Leeds; and although there is not a man living who can better afford to silently smile at that proffered patronage which is ever abundant when no longer needed, still it was not surprising that he should have felt it due to the memory of Mr. Cross not to entirely pass over unnoticed the reflections of Mr. Watson upon the conduct of his departed friend, which remarks brought down a rebuke from Mr. Watson. But I venture to assert that no impartial observer who has read the two letters of Mr. Watson, in the Journal of Jan. 26 and Feb. 9 respectively, will consider his remarks in the first of these justified by his explanation given in the last; and which last also, I regret to state, if not set up as a bit of special pleading in defence of the act of the Duchy towards the Phœnix Company, must, when associated with Mr. Watson's remarks, quoted above, leave the whole question in such a state of ambiguity, that the only solution at which one can arrive is the possibility of the aggressor and the aggrieved being at one and the same time both right and both wrong,—a paradox somewhat irreconcilable to the minds of men possessed only of ordinary intellect. If this assumption be untenable, I doubt not that the friends of Mr. Watson, and of the mining interest, will, under the circumstances, best serve that interest by considering his two letters referred to as equivalent to two negatives in our language, which destroy one another, and thereby leave the first position taken by Mr. Watson, and his well-timed and cogent remarks of Jan. 5 on the conduct of the Duchy, unimpaired.

In noticing Mr. Watson's condemnation of the management of the Phœnix Mines, I venture to remark that a more unfortunate selection he could not have made. The late Capt. Saml. Seccombe felt a commendable pride in doing what he did in a manner that ever entitled him to the approbation of his employers, while he confidently looked to an approving future. But few mining companies paid more regard to having correct plans than the Phœnix; and nothing could be more natural than that the agents should desire to test every point of dialling again before sending copies to the Duchy Office, to be charts for future generations; and the plans would be sure not to leave the mine for such an object until the agent could exclaim, in his usual off-hand style,—"Say Capt. Saml. Seccombe says they are correct." And such was the reputation of the man, that it was sufficient to say,—"Capt. Saml. Seccombe did it," or "Capt. Saml. Seccombe said it," as the case might be. Or, as I have heard him express himself,—"Goesan! who said it was?" "Our captain," was the reply. "Tell him that Capt. Saml. Seccombe says there is not a particle of gossan in it." But Mr. Watson has impugned the management of Phœnix, for which statement every friend of legitimate mining should be much obliged to him, as it fairly opens up a question which is the gist of the whole success of the Phœnix Company. It is fortunate for the mining public that this individual mine and its management have been dragged before them; for not only did the success of the Phœnix depend upon certain management, but such was that certain management as to be exactly that, and that only, which caused the success of the company. Instead, therefore, of taking exceptions, as some have, to Mr. Watson's remarks, I here distinctly state, without fear of contradiction, that no exception whatever should be taken to these remarks; but, on the contrary, we should be, and are, greatly obliged to Mr. Watson for making them. No man so well suited to have broached the subject; no man could do it with greater weight and authority; and no words in the mining world would be likely to reach such numerous channels, to be read with care, and attended to with such scrupulous exactitude. He has already received the well-merited thanks of the mining public in a substantial form; but if no other act of his would have made him the worthy recipient, the one of prominently exhibiting the management of the Phœnix Mines before the public would have justly entitled him to it. But for his having done so, the great secret of that success might have been lost for ever to the future, if not to the present generation. A secret long sought after in connection with some deserving mines, but never discovered. A secret that has created wonder and astonishment, as your Truro Correspondent has told us; and although he thought he had hit upon it and made the discovery, his doctrine proved at fault, for it still remained a mystery. Thanks to Mr. Watson, at last we have it; and now the great mystery is that it was not sooner discovered. The fact is that it once was, and some go so far as to say it still is, known in those remote regions of the far West of England, somewhere beyond Truro, and there they find it still answers, if history speaks true; though it is much too old and antiquated to be popular amongst a certain class of miners. But some of the Phœnix shareholders, who took part in the management, were also antiquated in their notions, and such was the managing director, Mr. Cross, and he resolved to go upon that old threadbare system; and he so enforced it at the Phœnix Mine that observers looked on with astonishment; but for a long time kept at such a respectful distance that the movements were not understood. There was care and discipline, uniformity and order, all under the immediate supervision of an experienced agent, who daily felt the weight of his responsibility, and who felt more pleasure in giving satisfaction to his employers than suddenly enriching himself. There was no bustle, no confusion, no bluster in this management. Wonder and curiosity strained their imagination to arrive at the secret; and when no longer they could be restrained, and suddenly pass the bounds, lo and behold! they discover that antiquated, old-fashioned, and much-neglected style of our forefathers, of having the "right man in the right place;" of every one knowing his own business, and doing it.

The managing agent who, through untiring perseverance, developed this great mine had the satisfaction of knowing that his services were appreciated; and he closed his eyes in death, with the soothing consolation of having done his duty. Here is the whole secret of the successful management of the Phœnix Mines. Few are living who would have dared to censure this man's management while he lived; and now he is dead we should recall his memory only as a bright example for others.

The length of my remarks induce me to reserve for a future Journal further comments upon the Duchy, and premiums on mining setts, which I had intended to add here. CHRIS. ROBINS.

MINE AGENTS—MATERIALS.

SIR,—Mr. Robins as the champion of Capt. Hampton! It is almost incredible. The idea of such different blood running together. Good and noble hearted Robins! Persecuted Hampton! which, by the way, is often the fate of persons of a certain persuasion. As if the committeeman or purser of any one mine were the only persons who had been capable of the conduct imputed to them. It is appearing in quite a new character, really; however, in these eventful times we must be prepared for extraordinary occurrences.

But it occurs to me that it would have been better for the adventurers if the captain had attended to laying open the virgin ground of the mine, so as to have kept up the supplies of ore, instead of interfering too much about the cost of materials (which is more the duty of the manager or managing director), when, probably, the dividend would have been forthcoming as usual. Apart from this, if the proper development of a certain promising little mine, totally unconnected with the before-mentioned, had been attended to, and the necessary economy in the purchase of materials practised, instead of being crippled as it is now it would have been long ago in a good position. Would it not be better to practise first and preach afterwards? ADOLPHUS ENNOR.

Ford Villas, Wivelscombe, March 28.

THE SLATE TRADE.

SIR,—I read with much satisfaction the letter in last week's Journal from your intelligent correspondent, Mr. Cottingham, on the Welsh Slate Trade, and I quite concur with him in all he says thereon. I have had some experience as a slate quarry proprietor, and from which I have realised considerable profits; and if the result is such in England, in Wales, where there is such an abundance of excellent slate rock, quarries well managed must pay immense profits; indeed, it is a safe channel for the investment of capital; and the only thing I am surprised at is that there should exist such lukewarmness on the part of capitalists in engaging in the development of properties of this description, requiring only outlay and proper management to ensure handsome returns. Non-success need not be anticipated from any other cause than mismanagement, as there is slate in abundance, and a large and increasing demand for the manufactured article: surely, therefore, by proper care at the onset, a good direction could be secured for this as well as other public undertakings, and so attain the desirable results which must follow the payment of due regard to Mr. Cottingham's recommendations. ADOLPHUS ENNOR.

Ford Villas, Wivelscombe, March 27.

CALVADNACK MINE.

SIR,—In last week's Journal, Mr. Lelean says,—"After the water-wheels were erected at Calvadnack, and no water found to work them, it was ascertained that the 40,000*l.* worth of tin had also evaporated." I beg, through the Journal, to assure the shareholders and the public who may feel interested in this matter that there is an abundant supply of water for working the wheels during eight months of the year, and a moderate supply the other four months. As to the 40,000*l.* worth of tin, I have no idea where Mr. Lelean could have got his notion from. The agents of the mine in their reports never gave an estimate of half that amount. I find, however, by referring to the statement of accounts sent me by the purser, that the tin sold from the mine from Jan. 21, 1860, to Jan. 2, 1861, realised 9056*l.* 8*s.* At the meeting of the shareholders on the 5th inst. the agents reported,—"We hope to increase our returns in the next two months." *Camborne, March* 26. A SHAREHOLDER.

MOUNT PLEASANT MINE (MOLD, FLINTSHIRE).

SIR,—I hope you will allow me a small space in your Journal to reply to (or rather to correct) the errors of "A Shareholder" (Mold, Flintshire), contained in an article of his, inserted in last week's Journal, upon this mine and its management, and in which he makes the following assertions:—"As I reported in your Journal of last week" (meaning, of course, the Journal of March 16); in reference to which I beg to say the only report which appeared in that Journal was my own, as read at the meeting of directors on March 6, but in a condensed form, consequently "A Shareholder" is wrong in making such a statement.

The writer is also wrong in stating that the receipts for the last twelve months amounted to 8532*l.*, whereas the true amount is 7685*l.*; and he designedly mystifies the actual amount of dividends paid, so as to keep the public in total ignorance, and more particularly to suit his own sinister purposes. I will, however, explain this part, according to the datum given by "A Shareholder," which is also slightly incorrect. He states that only 25*l.* per share was paid; which, let me inform you, was upon 128 shares, thus making 3200*l.*; the mine is now in 640 shares, upon which a dividend is payable of 1*l.* per share, 640*l.*: total, 3840*l.* This I call a very respectable, indeed an extraordinary large dividend, in proportion to the receipts, and by no means a small amount, as the writer of the paragraph surmises.

"A Shareholder" writes evidently with a desperate feeling of revenge, and no doubt feels chagrined at the change of management. I will, therefore, lay before the public a simple statement of facts, from which they will at once be able to decide whether the change of management made twelve months ago has been to the advantage of the shareholders generally, or otherwise. Under the old management, there were in the two years (1858 and 1859) 1250 tons of ore raised, realising 18,153*l.*; dividends paid, 5440*l.*; profit per ton, 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; profit per cent., 34; average price of ore, 14*l.* 10*s.* Under the new management, for twelve months to March 1 inst. 533 tons of ore were raised, realising 7685*l.*; dividends paid, 3856*l.*; profit per ton, 7*l.* 3*s.*; profit per cent., 50; average price per ton of ore, 13*l.* 18*s.* These results surely must be satisfactory, and, I believe, are appreciated by all the shareholders, I will not except even the writer of the paragraph, who is led away by feelings completely irrelevant to the well doing of the mine.

Allow me also to mention that when I undertook the management, the mine had paid no dividends during the previous six months, and was in a most disreputable condition, which to some extent I have remedelled. There was not a driving of any kind fit to be called a level or incline; no ventilation; and not a single tram or wagon-road. In the last twelve months I have sunk a whim-shaft 82 yards deep, and driven a greater extent of useful levels than was done at any previous period; all, of course, paid for out of the proceeds for the time being. I had also all the ores to get from below levels by means of miserable inclines, and never had at any time one-third the body of ore to work upon as the former manager had, and nearly all his ores were got above levels. Notwithstanding these disadvantages and the comparatively reduced price of the ores sold respectively, I have to add that we have good reserves of lead ore left underground, worth many thousands of pounds, which I might have taken away at a reckless cost, and thus have materially increased the late dividends, had I been so disposed; but it would have been a most imprudent act so to do, as the new shaft is now down, and a level driven nearly to communicate, by means of which the ore will be taken away at a very much reduced cost.

The mine is worked under the guidance of five directors, a manager, secretary, and underground captain, and two auditors. I will venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that in no mine have the shareholders greater facilities afforded them, both of investigating the management and accounts, of which they have regular reports and statements, printed copies of the latter being sent half-yearly to each shareholder.

"A Shareholder" wonders why the dividends are so small (which is not the fact, as I have already shown), thus attempting to impute that he is kept in ignorance. I am glad to say that neither is he nor any other shareholder in a position to make any complaint upon this point, as every information is readily given. ROBT. WILLIAMS.

Ty-Ucha, Mold, March 26.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—My object is to confirm the statement and strengthen the advice of "A Constant Reader and Old Shareholder." In addition to the "red scrip" he alludes to, there was also auxiliary or "black scrip;" and the concern was to all appearance hopelessly insolvent, when a turn of luck took place, which not only enabled the company to pay off the "black" and "red scrips," but also several dividends.

To show that people need the advice offered by your correspondent, I remember calling upon a very eminent Chancery Queen's Counsel, and wanting some waste paper he opened a drawer, when amidst torn letters and other rubbish my eye rested on "United Mexican Red Scrip." I said,—"How is this?" He replied,—"Oh, its good for nothing." I rejoined,—"You don't know; take care of it, it may be." He did so; received back his 5*l.* per share, and registered shares for each 5*l.*, as stipulated, besides dividends thereon. I do not expect the fabulous prices named in your correspondent's postscript will be realised again. Then it was not mining, but madness. Now it is fair and, I believe, honest mining; we may, therefore, safely wait the development of what appears likely to be great results. AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

COLONEL FREMONT.—It is understood that the object of Col. Frémont's visit to Europe is not in any way political, his mission being, it is said, to induce the investment of foreign capital in the working of his extensive gold fields in Mariposa. If the popular American minister at Paris is to be superseded, there is no statesman of the United States whose appointment would give more satisfaction to Americans in Europe or at home than that of Colonel Frémont. If the gentleman does not fill either the English or French mission it will not be Mr. Lincoln's fault, as he has given assurances that he should only be too glad for him to accept one of these missions. Col. Frémont, who has been, since the decision in his favour in relation to the Mariposa grants considered the richest man in America, has had this report confirmed by a decision in the case of Frémont *v.* Foreri, "that the holder of States patents and lands under the Mexican grant possesses all the precious metals contained in the lands."—*London American.*

DIED,—On the 21st inst., at the Virtuous Lady Mine (of which he held one-half), Capt. Wm. Goss. A more energetic, intelligent, and not altogether unsuccessful, agent the mining world never produced.

DIED,—On the 22d inst., at Cefn Mine, Pwllheli, North Wales, Mr. Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon, aged 56.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Copper ore sold	£6812	10	4		
Carriage paid by purchasers	149	5	7		
Materials sold	30	8	7		
Balance of interest and discount	20	10	8	= £7012	15 2
Mine cost, Nov. and Dec.	£3175	8	10		
Merchants' bills	948	4	11		
Dues	443	3	3		
Incidental expenses	0	16	11	= 4567	13 11
Profit upon the two months				£2445	1 3

The assets exceeded the liabilities by 7038*l.* 9s. 4d.; the cash sale of copper ore, Feb. and March, computed 6309*l.* 0s. 11d. (less two months' costs, royalty, &c., 4466*l.* 19s. 11d., leaving 1842*l.* 1s. The total assets, to be shown at the next meeting, amounted to 8147*l.* 5s. 11d.

A report from Capt. F. Pryor (the manager) was read, which, after detailing the various points of operation, stated that there was not an object of which they were aware that they were not doing their utmost to accomplish. They had two new boilers—one was fixed, and they were making preparations for fixing the other. The machinery throughout the mine was in good working condition, and it must be borne in mind that in addition to the large dividends paid, and the healthful state of their financial affairs at present, they had spent a very large sum of money in machinery and plant. Their ore would weigh off quite as much as their calculation, and they would sample at the usual time the same quantity, but of superior quality to the last. With a view of showing that they were losing no time in accomplishing the objects before them, they had about 100 men engaged upon tutwork—that is to say, driving and sinking, and about 180 men on tribute. They hoped at their next meeting to be able to report good results from the accomplishment of some of their objects, which were numerous.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated there was one item which could not but particularly strike them, the more especially when the price of money was considered. He referred to the item of interest and discount; for he could recollect the time when the balance was on the other side. With regard to the labour cost, that had been larger than usual, which was explained in the report, by stating that there were 100 men employed upon tutwork. It would be observed that the profits for the two months' working had been 2445*l.* Therefore, considering the large amount of the reserves in hand, the board felt themselves fully justified in recommending the declaration of a dividend of 2*l.*, and bonus of 10s. per share, upon the present occasion, after the payment of which there would be carried forward the sum of 4478*l.* to the credit of the next account.

Mr. THOMAS KING considered the report just read the most encouraging that had been received for a long time past.

Mr. ELLIS thought there could not be two opinions as to the favourable character of the report, the more so when compared with that submitted at the last meeting, which stated that there was not one end to value.

Mr. BIRDSEY was glad to see that the mine was still being opened in an honest, straightforward, and miner-like manner, by the employment of such a large number of men upon tutwork as 100. By the adoption of such salutary measures for the laying open of the ground, there could be no doubt that West Caradon would prove itself to be a permanent and productive property.

The SECRETARY said that a large outlay was being incurred in opening out the mine and placing it in a permanent and efficient state of working; a large number of levels and cross-cuts were being driven, and new shafts were being sunk. The cost of the two new boilers, referred to in the report, which amounted to something like 400*l.*, was included in the statement just submitted. One important point of operation was the 155, upon what was called Downing's lode. That lode, which was considered by the manager to have been hitherto unknown in the mine, was producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The 92 was worth 12*l.* per fathom. The new north lode was worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the level under the 104 was worth 30*l.* per fathom. There were also several winzes and stopes to value; so that there could be no doubt it was the most encouraging report that had been received for at least the last three general meetings.

Mr. BIRDSEY considered that the new (or Downing's) lode was one of the most important points in the mine, for at present it was impossible to say or to estimate what that lode would produce.

The SECRETARY reminded the meeting that there has been a very large quantity of good ore ground above those levels which had been driven in poorer ground. There could be no doubt that, to a certain extent, the ground was bunchy, and although in parts of some of the levels the ground might not prove so productive, yet above or below those points good courses of ore might be opened out; therefore, the ground must be thoroughly stoped.

Mr. BIRDSEY said that in South Caradon the ground was exactly of the same character, although it was never reported upon.

The SECRETARY said if they got ore from Pryor's engine-shaft it would prove that they had really a new mine to work upon, and that of itself was a most important point.

The report and accounts were then adopted, when a dividend of 2*l.*, and a bonus of 10s. per share were declared.—The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary.

WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 373	0	2		
Mine cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1227	19	8		
Merchants' bills	543	17	11		
Royalty	113	4	4		
Incidental expenses	0	8	4	= £2258	10 5
Tin sold, Nov.	£ 830	16	6		
Ditto, Dec.	559	18	9		
Ditto, Jan.	735	15	3	= 2126	10 6
Leaving debit balance				£ 131	19 11

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

March 26.—Fisher's Lode: We beg to say since the last quarterly meeting we have sunk Annie's shaft 6 fms. through a piece of disordered ground, but we are glad to say the last 3 ft. sinking has shown a decided improvement; the lode has been smaller, and producing good stones of tin. We have driven on the course of the lode at the 10 fm. level 54 fms., 20 fms. of which has been through ground that will be taken away at about 10s. in 1*l.* The end east at the present time is worth 5*l.* per fm., and the end west 2*l.* per fm.; the winze in bottom of the adit has been holed to the 10; there is, therefore, a good ventilation at this shaft, and the level driving west. The flat-rod shaft has been sunk 5 fms. 2 ft., a cross-cut driven south 3 fms. 4 ft. and cut the lode, plat cut, shaft timbered and divided from adit to the 10, and driven on the course of the lode 15 fms., and holed a winze from adit to this level; the lode for this distance has been poor, but the greatest part of it will be worked at a high tribute; the ends are of just the same appearance as they have been, producing a little tin. Grylls' whim-shaft has been repaired from surface to the adit, and sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below this level, where we came to water, and is suspended until it is drained by the 10, driving east of the flat-rod shaft; in the bottom of the adit we have fixed large launders for 200 fathoms, which has completed the entire length on the lode from the east boundary to the south cross-cut.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: The 19 has been driven east of the western shaft 18 fms.; the lode in the end at the present time is small and poor, but the backs will be taken away at a profit; the ground to within 4 fathoms of this level is full of water, which has lessened our returns in this part of the mine.—Georgia Lode: In both ends at the 33 the lode is disordered by an intersection of cross-courses, and we expect we are near the ancients' workings; it is, therefore, our intention to clear the adit level, and prove the lode at that depth. In the back and bottom of the 33 there are four stopes, worth on an average 17*l.* 10s. per fm.; stoping at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. With respect to the next three months, we should say the profit would be about 150*l.*—E. ROGERS, J. POPE.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that upon the last three months' working there had been a profit of about 250*l.* That profit would have been much greater had not their operations been seriously retarded by the unusual severity of the weather. In addition to that, their working cost had been much greater than had been anticipated, owing to the whole of the pitwork having been changed—a step that was found to be absolutely necessary. The report just read he considered exceedingly satisfactory, and he thought there could be no doubt that in Wheal Grylls they had a rich and permanent mine. It could not fail to be gratifying to proprietors to know that, notwithstanding the retardation consequent upon an unusually wet season, and that the price of tin had fallen something like 10*l.* or 12*l.* per ton, there had been realised upon the working of the quarter a profit of about 250*l.* Upon the whole, their prospects, he considered, were very encouraging, and he was glad to say that a favourable change had taken place in the ground at the bottom of the shaft. With regard to the proceedings of Mr. Trevelyan—the facts connected with which were doubtless well known to the proprietors—all he (the Chairman) could say was, and he did not speak without sound advice, that it was an attempt to revoke a portion of the sett, for which he had not the slightest equitable or legal ground. But, at the same, he (the Chairman) wished shareholders to distinctly understand that the land belonging to Mr. Trevelyan was in no way connected with the lands from which the Wheal Grylls Company was at present deriving its returns. The company held those lands from Mr. St. Aubyn, the Grylls family, and others. Shareholders should clearly understand that important fact—that the land whence the company were now deriving profits was totally distinct from the land belonging to Mr. Trevelyan. He could not refrain from remarking that it was much to be deplored a better feeling did not exist amongst the various families residing in and about Marazion, for there could be no doubt if those differences, which had so long existed, were at an end, that the general interest of mining, as well as the interests of the district would be materially advanced. And while upon that subject, he might, perhaps, be permitted to inform the meeting, that no party could work the land belonging to Mr. Trevelyan to greater advantage to a company or to the lord than the present Wheal Grylls Company. During the last twelve or eighteen months a large sum of money had been expended in the erection of an engine and putting in heavy pitwork. He had no doubt the meeting was fully aware that a bill in Chancery had been filed against Mr. R. R. Michell, in whose name the lease of Mr. Trevelyan's land was granted, and an answer to that bill had been entered. It would, therefore, be necessary for the present meeting to pass a resolution indemnifying Mr. Michell from any expense which may be incurred thereby.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, so far as he understood the circumstances of the case, the dispute was really between Mr. Trevelyan's father and grandfather, as to whether the latter had a right to grant his land for 21 years, or for only during his lifetime. To his mind it appeared very unlikely that any company would go to the great expense upon the mere tenure of any man's life.

Mr. RICHARDS, so far as he understood the case, thought the question to be determined was, whether the company had received a power from a person who had no right to grant it.

The SECRETARY said that the company had been advised upon unexceptionable authority that the claim cannot in any way be maintained.

After some further discussion, the report and accounts being adopted, a resolution was passed to the effect that a bill in Chancery having been filed by Mr. Trevelyan against Mr. R. R. Michell, to determine a grant or sett, dated Aug. 29, 1849, for an account of all tin, copper, and other ores which had been raised since July 20, 1852, and all the moneys which had arisen and been produced from the sales thereof respectively, and for the payment of what upon taking such ground should appear to be due to the said Mr. Trevelyan, it was resolved that Mr. R. R. Michell be authorised to defend the suit as he may think fit, and in consideration of his doing so that he may be indemnified and held harmless by and at the expense of the company.

Messrs. Richards, Ross, and Watson having been appointed the committee of management, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL NELSON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Monday, Mr. STEELE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last read and confirmed, a statement of accounts was submitted, which showed, including the Feb. cost, a debit balance of 1078*l.* 3s. 5d. A report from Capt. Angove was also read.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) said Mr. F. Pryor had been asked to inspect the mine, but pressure of business had up to the present time prevented him from acceding to the request.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that the reports of Captains Thomas, Richards, and others upon the mine had been printed and circulated among the shareholders, and, therefore, the opinion of those authorities upon the property was well known. Having reviewed the various reports received from Captain Angove, the agent, from December, 1859, and noticed the different valuations per fathom which he had given of the various points of operation, he (Mr. Watson), being the largest shareholder, and, therefore, the greatest sufferer, felt that he had great cause for complaining that none of Capt. Angove's calculations or estimates had in any way been borne out by facts. He was bound to bring that matter before the shareholders and the public, because he knew there were persons who had formed a very erroneous opinion with regard to his (Mr. Watson's) position in the company. The mine was situated in one of the best districts in the county of Cornwall, and he still thought that it was capable of being made a very productive property. The monthly cost, he considered, had been enormous—four times as much as had been anticipated they would have been. In support of his opinion as to the prospects of the property, he would read a report from Capt. Webb, who was one of the best tinners in the county, who four or five months since inspected the mine on behalf of some of the Devonshire and Cornish shareholders. The report was to the effect that there were thousands of pounds worth of tin standing over the back of the 44, that there was a promising lode in each end, and that he believed there would be found a good mine in that direction. Capt. Webb recommended that the mine should be drained to the bottom, and levels driven east and west before sinking was resumed; he believed Wheal Nelson, if properly developed, would make one of the great and lasting mines of Camborne. The committee (continued Mr. Watson) had come to this conclusion—that they had no confidence in their agent, and that he had greatly deceived both the committee and shareholders in writing such reports as he had done. Therefore, it was for the meeting to determine as to the course to be adopted.

Mr. NORTHERN fully endorsed the opinions which had been expressed by Mr. Watson.

Mr. PETER WATSON did not for one moment say the mine was not good in itself—all he said was that the returns had not been realised according to the valuations of the agent.

The CHAIRMAN said the only question was, if Capt. Webb's report was a truthful one, why had not the ore been taken out?

Mr. SEWARD said the real question for the meeting to decide was, whether they should go on, or whether it would not be better to suspend operations forthwith.

After some discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. H. G. SHARP, seconded by Mr. NORTHEN, it was resolved—"That having considered the various reports from Capt. Josiah Angove, and seeing that the various valuations as stated by him had not been borne out by the sales of ores, and that in consequence the shareholders had been greatly deceived; and taking, also, into consideration the monthly heavy expenditure already made, based on his reports and valuations, that this meeting had come to the conclusion that he had either wilfully or through the want of judgment deceived the shareholders, and that Capt. Josiah Angove be immediately dismissed."

Upon the question of future operations, Mr. R. WALKER suggested that a call should be made to pay off liabilities.

The SECRETARY said that the committee had received an intimation from some of the largest shareholders that they wished to relinquish their shares.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that whatever decision the present meeting came to, it was to be remembered that the great expense of opening and developing the mine had been incurred, and, therefore, if it were determined upon the present occasion to suspend operations, he hoped some arrangement would be come to, by which the shareholders would receive a benefit when operations were resumed by a new company.

A call of 4s. per share was made. The committee having been re-elected, a resolution was agreed upon, that, considering the financial position of the company, all operations be suspended.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

NORTH PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

A general and special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on Monday, Mr. BUSH in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS SPARGO (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 72	0	2		
Cash since received	498	7	6	= £ 570	7 8
Mine costs, merchants' bills, &c.	£ 84	10	0		
Oct. ditto	55	5	1		
Nov. ditto	86	16	5		
Dec. ditto	67	17	2		
Sundries	4	8	9	= 298	17 5
Leaving credit balance				£271	10 3

The balance of assets over liabilities was 460*l.* 19s. 4d.

The following reports were then read:—

March 5.—I have this day very carefully inspected this mine, and beg to forward you the following report:—This sett is very extensive, and traversed by several lodes of great promise. On Pedn-Olver lode an adit level is driven west about 110 fms., the lode varying in size from 1 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, mundic, lead, and good bunches of copper ore in several places. Below this adit a shaft has been sunk about 20 fms., and levels driven a great many fathoms; the old workers report having found rich bunches of copper ore, and that the lode in this level is still a good one. In the 10 fm. level I find a winze has also been sunk and communicated to the shaft, where the lode has a very promising appearance, producing good bunches of copper ore—a very productive lode. The engine-shaft is just commenced, which is now in greenstone, and below surface about 3 fms. This sett is about 800 yards in length, and about the same in width, adjoins Wheal Margery to the south, Wheal Trenwith to the west, and in the same parallel with Wheal Margery, Wheal Providence, and other rich mines in the St. Ives district, from which large amounts have been paid in dividends. This piece of ground is also traversed by several cross-courses and elvans, about which most of the mines in Cornwall make rich deposits of copper and tin, the stratum being a beautiful clay-slate, highly mineralised; also being very near the granite range its position cannot be surpassed, and I feel confident if properly explored will make a profitable and lasting mine. I should recommend that the steam-engine be erected at once, the adit level driven west, and the engine-shaft be sunk with all possible dispatch with a full pare of men, so that it may be down a proper depth as soon as the engine can be set to work; also, that the granite wall just commenced be put as far east as the rock and sea will admit of, which can be done at about the same expense, and will add considerably to the room for dressing purposes, as well as materially facilitate all your surface operations.—JAMES POPE.

March 23.—The ground in the engine-shaft is still favourable; sinking by nine men, at 12*l.* per fathom, producing very strong mundic on the north branch, and that branch is much in favour of sinking the shaft. The ground in the adit end is also very favourable; driving by three men and three boys, at 3*l.* 5s. per fathom, producing good stones of copper ore, and daily improving. I understand, from a man of this place, that 18 tons of good quality copper ore were raised in the eastern winze, about 12 fms. from the tail of the adit, and when the shaft is down 14 or 15 fms. below surface we shall be very near that point. The prospects at present are very good.—R. HALL, W. PLUMMER.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that there was a gentleman present (he referred to Mr. Morgan) who accompanied Mr. Spargo and Capt. Pope over the mine, and he (the Chairman) had no doubt that he would apprise the meeting of the information he thus obtained.

Mr. MORGAN said he had visited the mine at the request of the directors, in order to obtain the best information he could as to the present position and future prospects of the undertaking. He had found that the lode in the adit was very well defined, and underlying south about 2 ft. in a fathom, with a good south wall. After traversing greenstone for a short distance from entry of adit the lode was reached. It was embedded in a soft pale killas, and at several points going west the lode had the most encouraging indications for copper, and at the present end (110 fms. from the sea) the lode contained lead and copper; the matrix of the ore was quartz. Having inspected the lode, they noted the position of the shaft, which was being sunk a little to the south of the above lode. The stratum there was a hard rock, known in the district as greenstone. It was expected that would not extend more than 5 or 6 fms. from surface, and that the lode would be reached at about 18 fms. from surface. They next inspected the various lodes running east and west through the sett, and a cross-course lying north and south, lying a little to the east of the entrance of the adit; those other lodes would doubtless prove valuable in depth, and would be cross-cut when the shaft was down to the 40 or 50 fm. level. He might also state that it was considered highly desirable that the sea wall should be extended further towards the sea, which would give great additional room for floors and buildings that would become necessary, to enable them to do which power must be applied for to the Lords of the Admiralty. From an inspection, there could be no doubt that the same run of lodes that intersected St. Ives Consols and Wheal Trenwith were extended through North Providence. He thought there could be no doubt that in North Providence they had a good property, but it would require economy and prudence in its management. St. Ives Consols and Wheal Trenwith had been great successes, and he saw no reason why, shortly after the shaft had been sunk to the 20 and levels driven to the east under the sea, and west towards Trenwith, they should not have one of the most productive properties in the county.

Mr. SPARGO, referring to his visit to the mine, said that they carefully inspected every lode and point of importance in the undertaking. He was glad to state that the report of Capt. Pope entirely agreed with and confirmed all the reports which had been previously made upon the undertaking. After inspecting Trenwith old works, and surveying the property belonging to St. Ives Consols, they came to the undivided opinion that the lodes which intersected those setts were identical with those which traversed the entire length of the North Providence sett. The lode in the adit level had been extended west for some 40 fms. by the present party, and the end was now producing good work; the level was being driven at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The lode in the 10, both east and west, was worth 5*l.* 10s. per fm., and as soon as the present engine-shaft, which was now in course of sinking with all practicable speed, intersected the lode at the 10, which it was anticipated would be accomplished within two months, by which time the engine would be in good working order, the mine, he thought, would be placed in a position second to none in the district.

Some discussion then ensued as to the contract recently entered into for the removal of an engine to the North Providence sett, and for the erection of the engine-house, &c.

Mr. SPARGO contended, as a special meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering that matter, and that at that meeting not only had no objection been raised, but, on the contrary, the contract had been unanimously adopted, that the subject could not be re-opened. But, at the same time, the contractor would be willing, if so desired, to submit the matter to competition, or, if that were all, to give up the contract altogether.

Mr. MORGAN said, as the subject of the contract had been before a meeting specially convened for its consideration, and by that meeting unanimously adopted, he considered that it had been irrevocably settled.

Dr. NELSON thought that the proposition of Mr. Spargo was most fair—that the contractor should be written to, for the purpose of seeing if he had any objection to submitting the contract to public competition.

The CHAIRMAN said that he considered the subject of the contract had been set at rest long ago, and that the agreement had been concluded, and, therefore, it was useless to re-open the subject, but, at the same time, there could be no objection to the adoption of the course proposed by Mr. Spargo.

It was then proposed that the meeting should be adjourned to April 15, with the view of allowing time for the committee to communicate with the contractor, to see if he were willing to make a modification of the contract that had been entered into between himself and the company, which, being duly seconded, was put and carried.

The meeting was then made special, when a resolution was passed forfeiting shares in arrears of call, subject to the confirmation of a special general meeting. Another resolution was passed, authorising the directors to purchase a cottage and garden adjoining the company's sett, for any sum not exceeding 200*l.*, and requesting them to apply to the Admiralty for power to erect a sea-wall, as recommended in the report.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DALE MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. JOSEPH PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The report of the directors was then read, which, after referring to the reasons which had induced the board to nominate a new secretary, reverted with pleasure to the prospects of the mine, which appeared of the most encouraging character.

The usual quarterly statement of accounts was then submitted, which showed a credit balance of 256*l.* 12s. 3d. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

March 23.—During the months of January, February, and March we will have cut about 12 fms. on the Pipe vein, the average space being about 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide, yielding all of 100 tons of ore; there would have been a much larger quantity had not the great increase of water from the incessant heavy rains obstructed our operations about one-sixth of the time. The portion of the Pipe we are now taking before us is worth all of 120*l.* per fm., and we are leaving good ore ground on each side of the present workings, which, as I before stated, can only be worked to advantage when the new shaft is down, the cost of removing being too great with our present mode of transit. The new shaft is now down about 7 fms., the progress of which has also been very much impeded from the severity of the weather, but now that it is more favourable, I trust we shall get on much faster for the future, for with only the present value of the vein, it only requires the new shaft to be down to make Dale a good dividend mine.—R. NINESS.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that he would be happy to give any information that shareholders might desire.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that there were peculiar circumstances connected with a certain number of shares referred to in the directors' report which, unless it were the desire of the meeting, he thought had better not be entered upon at the present meeting. The facts of the case were these—there were 900 shares which would be entitled to dividends when dividends were paid, none of which shares had paid anything to the capital account, and if the recommendation of the directors was carried into effect, for completing the purchase of the 600 shares, there would be incurred an outlay of something under 140*l.* Against that latter sum there was a bill of exchange, which was considered good, and against the 900 shares there was an assignment of patent rights, some portion of which had recently been sold for a considerable sum of money.

The reports and accounts having been adopted, a resolution was passed confirming the appointment of Mr. Dunsford as secretary.

It was then resolved that the directors be empowered to purchase the 619 shares, as recommended in the report, and take such other measures as in their judgment will best secure the company's interests.

Mr. STUBBS enquired if the agent had met with any indications of new ore ground in sinking the shaft?

Capt. NINESS replied that they were not going out of their regular course to seek for anything new, but they were leaving good ore ground upon each side of their working.

Mr. STUBBS said the previous report stated that it was very probable new ore ground would be met with.

Capt. NINESS replied that nothing further had yet been done to prove that point. At the present time they were working north of the Lum, but if it maintained its regular course, the shaft would cut through it at about 50 fathoms. He calculated that the new shaft was being sunk about 1 fm. per week. He was convinced in his own mind that that shaft would be the salvation of the mine. The cost for sinking was 10*l.* per fathom.

The CHAIRMAN enquired of Capt. Niness if he expected to meet with much ore before the new shaft was sunk to the required depth—namely, 100 fathoms?

Capt. NINESS replied that he expected to get good ore before that shaft was sunk half the required depth, for, independent of the Pipe vein, there were several veins that intersected the ground; indeed, he should not be at all surprised if the whole of the ground proved to be of a better character than that in the other portion of the sett. He did not apprehend any difficulty from the water.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Captain Niness had any apprehension that he would be troubled with the water from the Ecton Mine.

Captain NINESS replied that there was not the least danger of that ever taking place. The operations at Dale were taking a reverse course to those in Ecton; in fact, they were quite as likely to be troubled with water from the Thames as with water from Ecton. In answer to further questions, Capt. Niness stated that the "run" had been proved in the adit level, where it was 70 fms. wide; and that it kept its regular course, it would have before now been cut in the bottom of the mine. The new shaft would prove whether there did not exist an entirely independent Pipe.

The CHAIRMAN said that when the shaft was sunk a little deeper, Captain Niness estimated the working expenses would be reduced about one-half.

Captain NINESS said that upon the present balance-sheet there was an item of 50*l.*, which was for extra work. It was satisfactory to observe that the Pipe vein increased in size and value as it went down. The next sampling for the three months, Jan., Feb., and March, would be about 100 tons.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said that the whole of the company's affairs had been thoroughly investigated, and the directors were perfectly satisfied that their exact position was that indicated in the report.

Mr. J. FRANKLIN was then re-appointed auditor, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the very admirable manner in which they had conducted the company's affairs through the recent changes, when the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court Old Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts was then submitted, which showed a debit balance of 357*l.* The report of the agents was then read, as follows:—

March 22.—Old Lode: The engine-shaft has been sunk 50 fms. below adit, or 100 fms. from surface, perpendicular to the 90, where it met with the lode, and the last 10 fms. north on its course. The 50 fm. level has been driven west from this point 40 fathoms, the 40 driven 58 fms., the 20 driven 30 fms., and the 10 driven 78 fms.—making together 206 fms. In the whole of these ends the lode is poor, and we might remark that throughout the whole of these drivings occasional stones of ore only have been the result. The adit has been driven west to date 115 fms.; in the end we have just passed through a cross-course, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and have commenced driving north to intersect the lode. About 20 fms. behind the end we took from the back of this level about 60 tons of ore, where there are still some stones of ore to be seen. We also commenced sinking a winze below the level at this point—down about 7 ft. The lode here is poor, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, with spots of ore—suspended. Looking, therefore, at these different ends, we respectfully ask permission to suspend all works below adit for the present, and confine our operations on this lode at and above the adit level, some 10 fms. further, to prove the lode beyond the cross-course just passed through.—Watson's Lode: This lode has been driven on at the adit level about 20 fms., where we find it will average about 2 ft. wide. The stopes in the back are composed of peach, mundic, and spar, intermixed with tinstuff. This lode has also been cut at the 20, and driven on 7 fms. only; here the lode is large, composed also of peach, mundic, quartz, and tin. We are at present rising and stoping above the back of this level—up 6 fms. 3 ft.—and are sinking a winze below the adit, now down 7 fms.; these points we are pushing on as fast as we can, in order to effect a communication at the earliest period possible—say, seven weeks—as it will not only ventilate this part of the mine, but will enable us to take away the lode at a much less expense, and greatly increase the stuff for the stamps. In order to test the actual value of this lode, we have measured the ground stoped in both back of the adit and the 20 fm. levels, and find it is about 40 fms., which has produced 2 tons of black tin, samples of which have been sent to the smelters, worth at the present standard 70*l.* per 20 cwts. In addition to the large steam pumping engine, the mine is well supplied with water machinery—a 36-ft. diameter water-wheel for drawing stuff from the mine, with crusher attached; a 36-ft. wheel, with 12 heads of stamps; and a 40-ft. wheel, to which we can attach 12 heads of stamps more when required; so that our stamping power is equal to the requirements of the mine for the present. In order to carry on the contemplated operations to the best advantage and for the future good of the mine, we shall require about 30 men on tutwork. The total cost will be somewhere about 240*l.* per month. The prospects for tin are, we consider, pretty good, and as soon as the ground is available increased returns will be made. We would recommend the following operations to your notice as being necessary:—To drive the 40 fm. cross-cut north of shaft, to intersect Watson's lode; the distance we shall have to drive is about 10 fms. Rise above the back of the 20; sink the winze below adit; drive adit west on old lode, and rise above back of adit on old lode.—F. C. HARPUR, T. CARPENTER.

The report of Capt. F. Pryor was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. EDWARD KING enquired what portion of the arrears of call—amounting to 550*l.*—could be considered good?

The CHAIRMAN thought that the whole might be considered good. It might, perhaps, be remembered that at the last meeting it was requested that one or two agents should be called in to inspect the mine. Since then a deputation met Mr. F. Pryor upon the property, when a consultation was held as to their future operations; and they met also Mr. Edward King, the secretary of Wheal Edward, and Capt. East, the agent. It was, perhaps, pretty generally known that there had been for some time past a little difference existing between the two agents, arising from a dispute as to a certain communication between the setts. That difference, which had no doubt militated against the interests of both concerns, had, he thought, been removed, and the report of Capt. Pryor, recommending the carrying out of certain operations, had been circulated among the proprietors, and the question, therefore, now was as to the course to be adopted with regard to the future. With a view of eliciting the opinion of shareholders, he would move that the reports and accounts be adopted.

Mr. E. KING thought the first question to decide was whether it was politic to keep the 60-in. engine at work, seeing at present the prospects for tin were not very encouraging.

Mr. NORTHEN said that a letter from the agent stated that, as soon as the 40 was reached they would be able to return at least 2 tons of black tin per month.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that to prosecute the points recommended by Mr. Pryor the engine must be kept at work.

Mr. ROSEWARNE thought the sooner they stopped all explorations for tin in Wheal Arthur the better; but he believed most confidently that there were many chances for copper above the adit level. In Wheal Edward they had got on the south lode a good course of ore, and he still believed that a good course of ore would be found above the 50 and 40, that would come away at a low tribute in Wheal Arthur.

Mr. E. KING fully believed that the mine yet possessed many merits; but, at the same time, it was to be remembered that the whole of the dividends that Arthur had ever paid had been produced from returns made above the adit level, and where there was a large quantity of ground still standing whole; and, therefore, he was of opinion that, at any rate for the present, their operations should be exclusively confined to that portion of the sett.

Mr. ROSEWARNE said that at the last meeting it was agreed that certain arrangements should be made by the committee with regard to Wheal Edward, and complained that they had never been carried out.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, said that the executive had conducted the company's affairs with attention and zeal, and personally he had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter. He had long since recommended the driving of the adit on the old

lode, but, at the same time, he was of opinion that for the next three months the operations recommended by the agents should be continued.

The SECRETARY said it appeared to him the whole question was this—whether they should adopt the recommendations contained in the reports, which would involve the continuance of the working of the engine, or whether they should suspend all operations under adit. For his own part, he must confess that he was inclined to the opinion taken, that looking at the state of the funds, and at the prospects presented, it was a very great question whether the prospects for tin were sufficient to justify continued operations under the adit.

Mr. E. KING said if the mine were nearly paying its cost it would be a most judicious step to prosecute the points recommended by Mr. F. Pryor. But in the present financial state of the mine it would be most imprudent to do so. If they made some important discovery in the upper levels, and they determined upon developing the mine in depth, the whole of the water could be pumped out in 24 hours, and the returns from the shallow levels would go towards the development of the other portions of the sett, instead of calling upon the pockets of shareholders. He fully believed that in three months an important discovery would be made.

The accounts having been passed and allowed,

The proposition that the reports be received and adopted was put, when

Mr. E. KING proposed an amendment, to the effect "That in the present state of the mine it is expedient to stop the 60-in. engine, and confine the operations at and above the adit level," which was seconded by Mr. ROSEWARNE.

Upon a show of hands being taken, the amendment was declared carried,

It was resolved, upon the proposition of Mr. E. KING, that the 150 forfeited shares should be merged into the company.

After some discussion upon the subject of salaries, it was resolved that the services of Captain Harpur be dispensed with, and that the salary of the purser be reduced to two guineas per month; and upon the proposition of Mr. E. KING, seconded by Mr. ROSEWARNE, the best thanks of the shareholders were awarded to Capt. Harpur for the very energetic manner and zeal with which he had discharged the duties of his office.

A call of 2s. per share was then made.

Mr. E. KING had now a very important matter to bring before the meeting. He had been deputed by the Wheal Edward committee to complete any amicable arrangement that could be made with the Wheal Arthur for the settlement of the dispute with regard to the communication which had been already referred to; and he thought, if the meeting would appoint one gentleman to confer with him, the matter could be amicably settled, and both parties mutually benefited. For that purpose he thought they could not appoint a better person than Mr. Peter Watson.

It was then resolved that Mr. Peter Watson, on the part of Wheal Arthur, and Mr. Edward King, on the part of Wheal Edward, be empowered to settle the matter with regard to the communication between the two mines.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on March 22, Mr. J. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 3353*l.* 17s. 8d.

The report of the agents was then read, as follows:—

March 19.—In the past three month we have sunk Harvey's engine-shaft 3 feet, and partly cut a bob-plat at the 95 fathom level. In consequence of the very wet season our progress in sinking has been slow. At present we are sinking the said shaft by nine men, at 50*l.* per fathom; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 20 in. wide, yielding copper and tin, with every appearance of improvement. Sunk Fielding's shaft 1 fm. 1 ft. 9 in.; risen above the 120, against the same shaft, 2 fms. 3 ft. 3 in., lode poor. Sunk Offord's shaft below the 110 fm. level 4 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., in a small and poor lode; at present the shaft is sinking in the elvans, and the ground yielding more water than usual. Driven the 110 east of Offord's 7 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., at times yielding stones of copper and tin; at present the level is driving in the elvans, in a small and unproductive lode. Stoped the 100, east of ditto, about 12 fms., in a lode 4 to 6 ft. wide, yielding 6 to 10 tons of ore per fathom; we have about 4 fms. more to stope this level, when we shall drive the 100 end under some valuable ore and tin ground. Driven the 90 east of Offord's 4 fms. 0 ft. 8 in., in a lode 6 to 9 ft. wide, which has yielded 17 tons of ore per fathom; at present the lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, yielding 17 to 18 tons of ore per fathom, with tinstuff throughout. Stoped the 90 back, over the level, 7 fms. 5 ft. 3 in., which yielded 12 tons of ore per fathom, with tinstuff throughout the stope; this ground is in whole to the 80, and likely to yield a large quantity of ore and tin. Driven the 80 east 3 fms. 5 ft. 10 in., in a tinny lode, 5 to 7 ft. wide; this level is opening tribute ground, but low price stamping work. Sunk Mathew's shaft 2 fms. 1 ft. 4 in. below the 80, in a lode 6 to 7 ft. wide, at present yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom, with a large quantity of tinstuff; by sinking this shaft to the 90, we have every reason to expect a valuable piece of ore ground, now worth for tin and copper 30*l.* per fathom. Driven the 70 east of Mathew's 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., in a lode 7 ft. wide, tinny ground; most of this level from shaft to end will stope on tribute. Risen in the 50, east of Mathew's, 4 ft. 3 in., in a small and poor lode. Driven the 40 east of ditto 2 fms. 3 ft. 11 in., in a lode 20 in. to 2½ ft. wide, with a little tin, but not to value. Driven the 100 west of Fielding's, and risen against the old sump-winze, 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., in a tinny lode; the lode at present in the end is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stamping work. We purpose holing this rise to the old sump-winze with all speed, which, from every appearance, is likely to very greatly improve in driving west under the old workings. We have stoped about 30 to 40 tons of tinstuff from this ground, which when the 100 is driven westward will, in all probability, open a valuable piece of ore ground from the 100 to the 90. Stoped the 90 west of Rawlings's about 5 fms. 5 ft. 9 in., in a large lode, below the former workings (Moyle's bottoms), which at times yields good stones of tin; this level we purpose opening to the present end, being 25 fms. more to stope; and as no lode is seen in this level, we are of opinion the main part of it is to the north. Driven the 80 cross-cut north towards King's from Wheal Hodge lode 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; we hope 2½ fms. more driving will cut the main lode, or hole to King's shaft, which is sunk to the 80, and no communication below the 70. Driven the 70 cross-cut north of King's 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. towards the north lode; at this point we expect 15 to 20 fms. more to drive to cut Oats's lode. Driven the 50 west of Davis's lode 2 fms. 2 ft., in a very large lode, yielding rich stones of copper ore; risen above the 60 fm. level 6 fms. 5 ft., in a large kindly lode, not to value. We have also taken out the foundation of Boscawen's engine-house, and commenced building the house. We have opened a railroad from the line to the mine, and are in readiness for putting on the iron. We have sampled and sold in the past quarter about 1307 tons of copper ore and 40 tons of tin. Our prospect for the present quarter is 1200 tons copper and 45 to 46 tons of tin. We beg to remark that the reserve ground in the 90, east of Offord's, is yielding beyond our expectations, and as soon as we cut the run of ore ground in the 110 we are likely to drain the lode over this point, and increase our monthly returns. In consequence of the abundance of rain and the severity of the weather during the past quarter, the cost has been greatly increased, more particularly in the consumption of coals, which in future will decrease, having the stamps engine put in thorough repair.—J. DELBRIDGE, E. RICHARDS, J. PETHERICK, R. GIBBS, J. BRYANT.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. KITELEE enquired the amount that had been expended during the past quarter in machinery and the stamping-engine?—Capt. DELBRIDGE: Between 300*l.* and 400*l.*

Mr. KITELEE enquired if the expenses for machinery were at an end?

Capt. DELBRIDGE said some further expenditure would be necessary in completing the dressing-floors. They had all to be remodelled.

Mr. KITELEE hoped that when all these suggested alterations had been made their expenditure, which now seemed very large, would be diminished.

Capt. DELBRIDGE said the reason their expenses had been so great arose from the fact that the mine when first laid out was not laid out in the manner it ought to have been at surface. The machinery had not been put in as it ought to have been, and he might say that was not the only instance where a great mistake had been made in laying out the dressing-floors. A man to lay out floors properly must of necessity be a practical man. Now, all acquainted with the subject very well know that, for economical working, the "deads" should be taken away by means of water power, and thus save the expense of manual labour. Therefore, to effect that object, they had been compelled to go to some expense and inconvenience of making drains; but by the plan at present being adopted they were enabled to get three times as much work done at one-fifth the cost.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated the last month previous to the suspension of operations at Boscawen's it made the largest sale of ore it had ever made.

Capt. DELBRIDGE said that he could not recommend the further development of the western ground.

Mr. DOCKER enquired how long Capt. Delbridge estimated it would take to remove the engine, and place the mine in a good working position?

Capt. DELBRIDGE thought it would take a few months.

where it was proposed to remove the engine could be worked at a very little water cost.

Mr. KITELEE was strongly of opinion that the course recommended by Capt. Delbridge should be carried out with all practicable speed.

Mr. DOCKER also considered that the plan recommended by Capt. Delbridge was the most judicious that could be adopted, and, moreover, that the shareholders were greatly indebted to Capt. Delbridge for the frank and honest opinion he had given with respect to the western ground. He had great confidence as to the results to be secured by the development of the eastern ground.

A SHAREHOLDER said that in Great Wheal Busy, from Mathew's shaft to the boundary, there were something like 700 fms. of ground, and from what he had heard he thought they had very good reason to believe that the whole of that ground would be found to be intersected by a good lode.

Capt. DELBRIDGE had strong reasons for believing that mineral would be found all through that ground; and, in support of his opinion, he might state that the 90 fm. level east up to the present time had been worth 60*l.* per fm.

Mr. KITELEE enquired what length of ground had been explored since the lode was cut in the 90 east?—Capt. DELBRIDGE replied that they had driven about 46 fms., and the present end was worth 60*l.* per fm.

The SECRETARY enquired of Capt. Delbridge what reserves of ore there were standing above the 100 to the 90 end?

Capt. DELBRIDGE replied that he reckoned there were discovered and standing dry about 30,000*l.* worth of ore. When he first commenced sinking Mathew's shaft the ground was comparatively poor, but it had improved, and was now worth 30*l.* per fm.; and when the communication was made a saving of about 10 per cent. in labour would be effected. In the 100 fm. level they had passed over about 26 fms. of ore ground, none of which had been understoped.

The SECRETARY said in sinking a winze at the bottom of the 100 the flow of water was very great, which retarded the sinking, and in cutting the elvan-course in the 110 that same result had not been met with, it was thought they had been driving on the wrong part of the lode.

Capt. DELBRIDGE said that point would be tested by driving the proposed cross-cut north. It seemed very strange to them, as miners, that that lode had not been met with in the 110, and it was still more strange that they should find another elvan to the south and under the main one. If it should prove that the elvan had been split, the lode, in all probability, was still going down with the main elvan-course. All he at present could say was that in the 110, about 17 or 18 fms. to the east, they had cut an elvan-course, with scarcely any water, and, therefore, there was reason to believe that it was not the right, or, more properly speaking, the main elvan-course; but the cross-cut, to which he had already referred, would prove the correctness of the opinion.

Mr. DOCKER reminded the meeting that they were opening a mine as extensive as Carn Brea, and it might yet prove equally productive.

Mr. KITELEE thought in the carrying out of the proposed change, and considering the prospects presented, shareholders would do well to look forward to pay 2*l.* per share. For his own part, he was quite willing to pay that amount upon his shares.

Capt. DELBRIDGE replied, if he thought that anything like that amount would be required he certainly should not recommend the proposed change being carried out.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. E. MATHEW, one of the members of the committee, said the financial statement showed that the debts against the mine amounted to 3400*l.*, and it was estimated that the outlay for the next three months, including the cost for the removal of the engine and pitwork, and also for the development of the mine, would amount to 1500*l.* Therefore, under those circumstances, the committee recommended a call of 1*l.* per share, and he moved a proposition to that effect.—Mr. KITELEE seconded the proposition.

Capt. DELBRIDGE believed that such another call would never be required.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that the company would not have thrown away 18,000*l.* had they known Capt. Delbridge a little sooner.

The motion being put, it was unanimously resolved that for the purpose of paying the balance against the mine, providing the requisite funds for removing the engine and pitwork from the Western Mine, and for developing the Boscawen Mine (in accordance with the resolution of the special general meeting, held on February 2), a call of 1*l.* per share was made.

A SHAREHOLDER expressed his perfect confidence in the management, and from the discussion that had that day taken place, and the ready way in which explanations had been given, he was persuaded that there was a great deal of prudence and zeal exercised in the conduct of the company's affairs, and he hoped that their perseverance would meet with that reward which it deserved.

The committee of management having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINES.

A general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine on March 22. The accounts showed the labour cost brought up to Feb. 15, and the merchants' bills to March 1. The balance against the mine was 1591*l.* 13s. 9d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made, which, with the tin that will be raised during the current quarter, puts the mine in an excellent financial position. The more important points of operation in the mine at present are the 35 and 45, being the lowest. The 9-inch wood-rods attached to the engine for the purpose of draining the carnmeal lode are working in the most satisfactory manner.

A perfect unanimity of feeling prevailed, and everyone appeared satisfied with past and present accounts, machinery, and operations, and equally pleased with the prospect of a good mine.

NORTH MINERA MINING COMPANY.

A general and special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday,—Mr. LANKSHEAR in the chair.

Mr. C. W. W. THOMAS (the secretary) read a statement of accounts, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 4411*l.* 2s. 10d. The following report was then read:

March 27.—In Charles's shaft, sinking below the 35 yard level, the lode is as last reported, worth 4 tons of lead ore per fm., and very promising. The lode in the 35 yard level, driving east of Charles's shaft, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm.: this end has improved since we commenced to drive it, and is now 6 feet from the shaft; and we anticipate a greater improvement as we extend east under where the old miners raised most of their lead on this lode. The cross-cut driving south of this level continues to yield a little lead, and the ground of an encouraging character. We calculate making good returns from this place when sufficiently driven to intersect the lodes a little in advance of the present end. The 25 yard level, driving west of Pugh's shaft, is unproductive, but the ground is more congenial for lead than for some time past. The stopes in bottom of this level, east of shaft, are producing 3 tons of lead ore per fm., superficial and promising, besides a good leader of lead in the lode. There are several branches gone off into the side, which, altogether, makes these stopes very profitable. The stope in back of this level, west of shaft, has been communicated with Pugh's flat, in the 15 yard level; this will assist us considerably in stoping between these two levels, and is worth at present 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The new shaft sinking from surface, on Pugh's lode, has been delayed for a few days, in consequence of not having timber, but shall have all ready in a day or two, and shall then proceed without difficulty. My expectations are great with regard to this shaft, and shall be greatly disappointed if we do not realise good profits by sinking it.—Pugh's Level: In clearing the old workings about where we communicated with this level, we progress as fast as the nature of the stuff admits, but find the workings of greater magnitude than we at first expected; we find occasionally good stones of lead in the stuff in clearing, and I have no doubt there is yet lead in the bottom remaining that the old miners could not take away, in consequence of so much water. The cutting down of Jones's shaft is completed to the bottom, and sinking resumed. We shall soon prove Jones's lode in depth, where from the present character of the ground we expect good results. Thomas's cross-cut is without alteration in the ground, but is letting out more water than last reported. The cross-cut from Twil-y-Cwm workings is also much better than ever it has been before, which we consider favourable. In Lankshear's level the ground is very congenial for lead, consisting of a mixture of limestone, with cubes of lead. Our surface operations are progressing as fast as possible, but, owing to the roughness of the weather, have been greatly retarded; but, with all this, we have managed to get our crusher together, and are happy to say we started it to work yesterday, and it, with the engine, worked beautifully. A short time now will suffice to complete all our erections of machinery, &c., which will enable us to carry on our respective branches of operations, and make regular and profitable returns. We have now upwards of 50 tons of lead dressed, waiting instructions to mix and sample. About the same number of hands employed—84 men.—W. T. HARRIS.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that as Mr. T. P. Thomas had for the last three months been residing upon the mine, and was so fully acquainted with every detail connected therewith, and from whom the shareholders could obtain every information they desired, he (the Chairman) would not detain the meeting by any observation, further than by stating that to Mr. Thomas, he thought, the whole of the shareholders were greatly indebted for the present satisfactory position in which the company's property was placed.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS (the managing director) then gave a full explanation of the different points of operation, and the prospects which they respectively presented. He gave it as his unequivocal opinion that the mine, in every respect, was looking very much better than the most sanguine could ever have anticipated. Perhaps the most satisfactory proof that he could adduce of their success was that they had already dressed 70 tons of lead. In addition to that, there were 50 tons more in course of dressing, and the mine was now in a position to return 50 tons of ore per month. If shareholders, therefore, were willing to wait another six months, the accounts would not only show a money balance in the hands of the company's bankers sufficient to pay the first dividend, which he confidently believed would be continued for years to come. The agent's report had so fully entered into the details as to the value of the different ends, stopes, and so forth, that he need not recapitulate them; but, at the same time, he would state that he was quite confident they were under-rated rather than over-rated. With regard to the division of this sett, which was about to be proposed, Pugh's workings—or the upper portion of the sett—being in a position to pay regular dividends, it was thought that some of the shareholders, who had been connected with the company from its commencement, would object to those dividends being applied to the working of a large undeveloped portion of the sett—namely, the lower sett. Therefore, although he had the highest opinion of it, and was willing to take not only his own interest, but that of any of the shareholders who were desirous of disposing of it, he thought it would be better to raise further capital for the development of that portion of the sett than to compel unwilling shareholders to apportion their dividends towards effecting that object.

Mr. E. COOKE said that he had been connected with the property from the commencement of its development, and although he did not speak as a practical man, yet, from what he had seen of it, and from what he knew it was capable of producing, he was strongly of opinion that it would be a most judicious step to divide the sett. Being as large as two or three ordinary setts, it could not be thoroughly developed by one company. Although from the commencement he had entertained the highest opinion of the property, yet he was glad to see that the results that were showing themselves far exceeded his anticipations, and he believed it would prove itself to be one of the most important mines in the Wrexham district.

In reply to Mr. BATTERS, as to the power of directors to form a new company to work the lower portion of the sett,

Mr. WILLIAMSON said the powers of the directors were quite sufficient for such purpose.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. T. P. Thomas for the zeal and ability displayed in bringing the company into its present successful position.

The following special resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

That for the better development of the company's property, the North Minera sett be divided into two parts, reserving to the present company Pugh's workings and the adjacent portion. That a company, to be called the Deep Level Lead Mining Company (limited), be formed to work the remaining portion of the sett; the capital of such company to be 10,000*l.*, divided into 2000 shares of 5*l.* each, which shall, by the Articles of Association, be considered to be paid up to the extent of 2*l.* 10s. per share; and that such shares shall be allotted, *pro rata*, to the shareholders who, on the day of registration of the proposed company, shall hold shares in the present company. That the directors be, and they are hereby, empowered and requested absolutely to fix the boundary between the two setts, and the terms on which the same shall be held by the respective companies; and to take all other necessary steps for the immediate carrying out of the above resolutions.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

LINARES MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street Place, on Thursday,—Mr. JAMES CROSBY in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary), having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted reports from the directors and auditors for the half-year ending December.

The profit and loss account, adding the balance from last audit (after deducting the dividends, &c.) of 1892*l.* 16s. 5d., showed a balance of 9782*l.* 5s. 2d.

The report of the directors stated that the nett profits for the six months ending Dec. last amounted to 7889*l.* 8s. 9d. The low price of lead prevailing for many months had been the chief source of the reduction of profits, and the directors regretted that the lead market was still in an exceedingly torpid state. The reports from the superintendent in Spain, and from the mining agents, the directors trusted would be found, as they had proved themselves to be to the directors satisfactory. In the cost of carriage there had been some reduction upon the charges paid during the previous half-year upon the lead conveyed to Malaga and Alicante. The charge to Seville remained the same as heretofore. Several causes had lately tended to lock up a large amount of capital, and had retarded the payment of the dividend which in the usual course would have been declared in January last. The directors were using every effort to overcome the difficulties with which they have had to contend, and hoped they would shortly realise the produce, and be in a position to resume the payment of regular dividends. In the meantime, as already announced, they had the pleasure of declaring a dividend of 6s. 8d. per share, payable on April 27. Of the sum standing to the debit of the loan account, the amount of 3000*l.* had already been paid off.

The CHAIRMAN said that the first resolution which he had to propose was—that the reports and accounts be received and adopted. The document which had just been read stated so fully the proceedings of the company, its present position and future prospects, that very little was left for him to add. He might, however, state that although the directors regretted that the dividend had been somewhat deferred, yet it must be exceedingly satisfactory to know that it had not arisen from anything like a falling off in the intrinsic value of the property, but from temporary circumstances, which were now in process of removal. It was also satisfactory to know that a considerable part of the loan account had been paid off, so that the company's actual financial position was much better than the printed statement in the hands of proprietors indicated. There had been an increased expenditure occasioned by the providing of efficient machinery, by which they would be enabled to attain a greater depth, where the prospects, he believed, were of the most satisfactory character—indeed, without hesitation, he thought he might confidently state that the prospects were such that they were looking forward to the realisation of a permanently valuable property for years to come. He had no doubt that Mr. John Taylor, jun. (one of their managing directors), who had recently visited the property, would be very willing to afford any information which the shareholders might desire. The only other point to which he would advert was to the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. W. Warne. He was confident they all sincerely lamented his great loss.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the dividend was postponed *sine die*?

Mr. W. COX (a director) replied that a dividend of 6s. 8d. had since been declared, and payable on the 27th proximo.

Mr. T. COXHEAD supposed that the dividend of 6s. 8d. now declared was in lieu of that which should have been declared three months since, and that thereby they would lose one quarterly dividend.

Mr. W. COX assured the hon. proprietor that he was not justified in making that assumption, for it was clear that during the half-year a sufficient amount of nett profit had been made to pay the ordinary quarterly dividend of 5s. per share, but in January—when a dividend should have been declared—the board had not received sufficient funds for its payment; and, looking at the present position of the discount market, some shareholders might question even the propriety of declaring a dividend of 6s. 8d. to be paid upon the 27th proximo. They had bills which must be discounted to enable them to pay that dividend, and he was not quite sure they were acting judiciously in paying 8 or 8½ per cent. for the purpose of paying a dividend; but the directors thought they had good reason to hope that before the 27th proximo such a change would take place in the rate of discount that no very serious loss would arise upon those bills. The whole of the directors had a very large stake in the concern, and, therefore, shareholders might rest perfectly satisfied that nothing should be wanted on the part of directors to enable them to keep up with regularity the payment of the periodical dividends.

The CHAIRMAN said the postponement of the dividend had arisen actually from the want of conveyance for the company's produce from Spain to this country.

Mr. COXHEAD could not help thinking that the dividend of 6s. 8d. was a release to the directors for not having paid the usual 5s. dividend three months since.

Mr. W. COX protested against any such supposition. The hon. proprietor seemed quite to overlook the incontrovertible fact that during the half-year a sufficient profit had been made to pay the two ordinary quarterly dividends.

Mr. COXHEAD, referring to the Cordova Smelting Works, asked whether the directors had not better consider the propriety of making these works the property of a separate company?

Mr. COX reminded Mr. Coxhead that, in that case, the present company would have another competition for the shipping at the port.

The CHAIRMAN was sorry that the hon. proprietor had taken such an unfavourable view of the company's present position, and assured him that it was totally opposed to the opinion entertained by each individual member of the board, for they confidently expected that the dividends would be maintained.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun. (one of the managing directors), said that he had recently minutely inspected every point of operation connected with the company's property. With regard to the alteration in the valuation of the stock of ore, referred to in the directors' report, he might state that in taking that valuation hitherto a system had been adopted which, never having been approved either by his brother or himself, he had taken an opportunity of altering. The rule which had been adopted was to calculate the ore supposed to be contained in 5 fms. of ground below the feet. Now, they had made it a rule never to calculate any ore beyond that contained in ground which could be walked round, for if the ore could be seen at four different corners, it was but fair to compute that there was a given quantity of ore contained in the body. That course being now adopted in Linares for the first time, made the difference in the valuation of the stock of ore which was referred to in the directors' report. As regarded the mine itself, he might state that the course of ore in the 85 continued much longer in extent than in the upper levels, which he considered a very good sign for the productiveness of the lower part of the mine. In the deeper part of the mine there was as large and fine a vein of ore as it was possible to see. Immediately in the vicinity of the principal engine-shaft, at certain parts, the vein was somewhat poorer; but both to the east and west it became rich, and from its general appearances there was no fear in his mind but that important discoveries would be made at an infinitely greater depth than that to which the property was at present developed. He was supported in that opinion by the fact that, immediately to the south of the company's property was situated the great Government mine, which was producing large profits at quite double the depth. He thought they had, perhaps, deferred a little too long the providing the mine with powerful machinery, for the depth of 95 fathoms was too great for the present small winding-engine. There would have been more ore raised during the last year had the mine been provided with ample steam-power to have taken it away, but that objection was in process of removal. He must admit that some parts of the ore were not quite so solid and compact as they were five years ago; and that there was one part of the mine from which they drew largely which was, comparatively speaking, poor, although still very rich. The consequence was they had to break and wash more stuff to make a ton of clean ore. Therefore, they required better machinery, and, consequently, they had sent out a very fine steam-engine for the purpose of drawing and washing. For the liquidation of the expense thus incurred, they proposed to draw for the time upon the reserve fund, to be restored hereafter. There was an enormous quantity of ore to be taken away, and the probability was that the quantity of ore which could not be seen was infinitely greater than that already in sight. With regard to the smelting-works at Cordova, which had been established entirely upon his recommendation, all he could say was, notwithstanding the opinion of some people, that his own opinion had not in the slightest degree altered—in fact, he believed that every sixpence those works had cost had been well laid out, and that they would be the means of effecting a very large economy, especially when they could employ coal for their smelting purposes. Cordova being a town that contained a population of between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, labour there was exceedingly cheap; whereas at Linares, which was a very prosperous mining field, labour was positively dearer than in Cornwall. Therefore, if the ore were sent down to the works, and there smelted, an enormous saving would be effected. With regard to the carriage, there had been a little reduction in the cost since the last meeting, the present cost being 50s. per ton from the mine to the coast.

The CHAIRMAN having thanked Mr. Taylor for the very satisfactory explanation he had given of the position and prospects of the undertaking, said it was the more satisfactory because it was the result of Mr. Taylor's personal observations.

The motion for the adoption of the reports and accounts having been seconded by Mr. LOWNDES, it was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—Messrs. J. Taylor, jun., and R. Taylor—were then unanimously re-elected, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. W. Warne not being filled up. The auditors were also reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday,—Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and reports from the directors and auditors.

The directors' report stated that the accounts showed a loss upon the first six months of 1338*l.*, and a profit upon the second six months of 1586*l.*, leaving a nett profit upon the year of 248*l.* The directors at the last general meeting expressed a hope that before they again met the shareholders a dividend might be declared. Many causes had combined to prevent that hope being realised, the main of which had been the great depreciation in the price of lead. The reports of the mining agents showed a decided improvement in the mines. The operations had been vigorously carried on, and some valuable ore ground opened. The average raisings now amounted to about 300 tons per month, and gradually increasing. Instructions had been given to the agents abroad to observe the most rigorous economy, but the directors had not lost sight of the necessity in carrying on the works of lengthening and deepening the mines, so that new discoveries might replace the ore, and that the ore-productive parts of the mine might be increased. As the capital account had been closed the whole expenditure had had to be borne by the current revenue from the mines, and there had been many indispensable works carried on, which had swelled the monthly cost. The reserves of discovered ore still remained undiminished, notwithstanding the increased quantity which had been extracted. It was satisfactory to remark that the accounts showed there had been a sensible diminution in the expenditure. The cost of carriage had been slightly reduced during the last year, and there was a prospect of a considerable reduction upon the carriage of lead taken to Alicante about September next. Mr. John Taylor, jun., one of the managing directors, had lately visited the mines, and had returned much pleased with the future prospects of the concern; he had reported that the mines were now working profitably, and promised an improvement for many years to come.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, said that he proposed that resolution with some feeling of disappointment, owing to the board being unable to present a more favourable balance-sheet. One great cause which had materially reduced that balance-sheet had been the depreciated price of lead—in point of fact, had the price of lead been the same during 1860 as it was during the previous year, the balance-sheet would have shown a difference of something like 3500*l.* And it was to be recollected that during the last two years the capital account having been closed, the revenue from the mines had had to bear the whole of the expenses and charges which ought to have gone to the capital account. That, from one point of view was, of course, a very favourable circumstance, but, upon the other hand, it militated against the divisible profit, or that amount which they all were looking forward to be divided amongst them. He, however, could confidently assure proprietors that they might look forward with gratification to the prospects which their property presented, as being capable of producing remunerative returns for years to come.

Mr. TARRENT having seconded the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. J. TAYLOR, jun., one of the managing directors, who had recently visited the mines, said it was quite apparent that they had made a great mistake in opening the Canada Incosa Mine first, which was not near so good, and never had been, as Los Salidos—the latter was opening at all points well. The Canada Incosa Mine, however, was working well at three different points, but the other mine was rich at almost all points, and great efforts were being made to bring it to a more complete and productive state. The two mines were now yielding fairly 300 tons per month, which ensured a profit to the company; indeed, there was no question upon the fact that they had been working at a profit from the month of September, and he had not the slightest doubt but that it would be an increasing profit. During the last year several things had militated very much against the profits. Among others he might mention the depreciated price of lead, and the very inferior quality of the fuel of the country, which, by the wetness of the late season, had been rendered far more inferior. The latter, however, would be overcome to a great extent by the spread of railways, which would enable them to take more coal to the mines. The machinery was in excellent working order, the roads were well kept, and he must confess that he was pleased with everything he saw, except the smelting department, the results from which he was much more dissatisfied with; the miserable fuel (brushwood) being, to his mind, the bane of the country. The superintendent had recently acquired a caunter vein on behalf of the company, which might prove of the greatest importance, as it was valued very highly in the district; and to have neglected the opportunity of acquiring it for a trifling sum of money would, he considered, have been very impolitic, the more especially as it was now very difficult to acquire any new veins in that district.

The reports and accounts were then adopted, and the retiring directors re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

IMPROVED BRAKES.—Mr. J. Piault, Paris, proposes an improved brake to be used with carriages upon common roads. The brakes are brought into action when the horses are pulled up, or, in the case of the horses running away, by the turning of a winch handle. The brakes are brought gently against the wheels when the carriage is going down hill, and provision is made to prevent the brake acting when it is required to back the vehicle.

STEAM-GENERATORS.—Dr. Philip Grimaldi, of Teramo, proposes to fill the boiler entirely with water, and heat it to 288° Fahr., without allowing evaporation to take place; this heated water is conducted and converted into steam in a series of tubes, the steam being only generated in the quantities required for immediate use.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in April is 545,617*l.*—making the total in the four months of 1861, 4,214,926*l.*

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 24, was 10,723*l.* 13s. 8d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending March 23, 76*l.* 12s. 3d.; number of passengers, 18,387.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—TIMELY PRECAUTION.—No season is more prolific of disease than the spring, when impure blood and disordered circulation set up skin disease and a host of other maladies, which every one may prevent or mitigate by Holloway's inestimable remedies. The Ointment will speedily remove all cutaneous disfigurations, and exercise a no less salutary influence over all the structures subjacent to the part upon which it is rubbed. Holloway's Pills assist this wholesome action by their purifying and laxative powers, and by regulating and controlling the circulation. No means heretofore discovered could exert the same beneficial and healthful ascendancy over every external and internal organ, as twenty-six years' experience has proved Holloway's medicines to possess.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Edo: The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported on. The lode in the 32, driving south on the south lode, is improving, and now producing saving work. The stopes in the back of the 32, north and south of winze, are without alteration, producing on an average 1½ ton per fathom. The stope in the back of the 22 has been set to two men, at 3l. per fm. The surface and dressing operations are in favourable progress.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, March 27: Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, and the 150, driving east of said shaft, are without change since our last report. The main lode in the 140, driving east of the above shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The 130, driving east of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom. We have an increase of water in this end. This lode in the 120, driving east of the above shaft, is 18 inches wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the stope just below this end is still from 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 25l. per fathom. The north branch in the 130, west of cross-cut, is worth 3l. per fm. Roberts's stope, in back of the 140, is worth 12l. per fm. Floyd's stope, in back of the 130, is worth 25l. per fm. Rodda's stope is worth 25l. per fm. Richards's stope, on the north branch, is worth 15l. per fm. The rise in back of the 120, on the north part of the main lode, is worth 10l. per fm. Nothing new in the 60, west of Field's, for the past week.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, March 21: The west cross-cut from Rathcloonev shaft is now driven 4 ft.; the present end is in lime rock, and the vein of spar and flookan formerly reported upon is in the bottom of the drift. The arch of ground over the shaft at the 10 and the piliars near air-shaft have turned out very productive; it will take us fully a fortnight to take them down. I estimate that we have drawn about 60 tons to grass since last report.—Dressing Department: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of first crop lead, 1 ton of coppery raggins, 6 tons of coppery mundic, 8 tons of plain mundic, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead ore. We have loaded the *Alert* with a cargo of lead ore, copper ore, and mundic for Garston.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 27: In the middle adit level the No. 1 south lode will yield about ½ ton of ore per fm. In the cross-cut south we have intersected No. 2 south lode, but cannot say much about it, as the part cut into is standing between two cross-courses; as far as seen it is composed of peach, mundic, killas, and occasionally good stones of copper ore. I propose driving a few feet further south in order to prove if there is more lode ahead, before driving east and west on the course of the lode already discovered.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 26: The lode in the 115 west is improved, now worth 3 tons of ore per fm. No change has taken place in any other part of the mine worthy of notice since the meeting.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, March 28: We have cross-cut at the 40 towards the lode 15 ft. 6 in.; it appears that the lode from the 30 to this level goes down more perpendicularly than above, otherwise we should have met it by this time. We are pushing on vigorously to effect the intersection as soon as possible, of which you shall be duly informed when accomplished. No other change to notice since last report.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, J. Lester, March 27: we are still making fair progress in sinking the No. 2 engine-shaft, and hope this week to put in the bearers and cistern, and to fix the standing-lift. The No. 4 lode in the stopes is without change since last reported on. On No. 1 lode, the driving of the 17, west of the cross-cut, is opening out very promising ground, and is at present looking very kindly. We have at length procured some lime, and have commenced to build the walls of the new crushing-house. The dressing, &c., as usual.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, March 27: In the 50 cross-cut, north and south, there is no lode or branch intersected lately worthy of notice; the ground in each end continues favourable. We are prepared to sample this morning (computed) 10 tons.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, March 26: The 54 cross-cut north still shows branches of gossan in the granite, which impedes the driving very much indeed; we are, however, using our utmost endeavours to force on the end as fast as possible, there has been no lode met with yet. In going south in the 54 the ground is very favourable, and good progress is being made in extending towards the lodes in this direction. We have completed the house to take the new steam-whim, and are now busily engaged fixing the engine and building masonry to carry the cage, &c., but the weather is very much against all surface work of this description.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, March 25: The mine is at present looking poor, but I expect an improvement again shortly. The winze sinking from the 20 to the 30 is passed through the ore, as I expected would be the case. The stopes are yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. As soon as the winze is holed to the 30 we shall open out some other stopes, when I hope to be able to send a more favourable report. Our progress at Quarry shaft has not been so good as I should wish, but the weather at present is more favourable, and I expect to get ready to commence sinking by our next pay-day.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, March 23: The lode in the 60, east of engine-shaft, has improved in size and quality, yielding some good stones of copper ore—about 2 ft. wide. The lode in the 60, west of the engine-shaft, I expect will shortly take a great change for the better, being within a few fathoms of the ore ground wrought on in the level above; the lode is about 2¼ ft. wide, spotted with ore throughout. The lode in the 50, east of the engine-shaft, has greatly improved; I expect to cut a good lode here shortly; the lode here at present is about 18 in. wide, yielding a little ore. The cross-cut driving south in the 50, west of the engine-shaft, is driven 3 fathoms, and the ground favourable for driving. The lode in the 30, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is split into two branches, but no ore to value; this end is near Trenow cross-course. The lode in the adit end east, on King's lode, is split by a horse; one branch is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, black ore, and mundic; the other branch is about 2 ft. wide, composed of the same materials, is a most promising lode, and is an important point in the mine. The lode in the adit end west, on King's lode, is about 18 in. wide, composed of the same materials as in the eastern end, and is equally promising. We shall sample on Tuesday next about 100 tons of copper ore. On Wednesday next we intend to put Trenow engine to work.

CORNUBIA.—W. H. Gray, March 27: We are going on flourishingly now; the bob was hove on to the top of the wall yesterday, and all the other heavy portions will soon be in place. The men have been obliged to discontinue sinking from want of power to go further with any degree of advantage either to themselves or us, they have, therefore, been put to cut bearers, fix the cistern, and bring up a lift of pumps, from 18 fms. deep from the surface. This will be so much done before the engine moves as to admit of their going at once into the bottom of the shaft, and sinking to the 30, with the small lift hitherto in use. The timberwork is all out, and the slates ready for roofing; and so soon as the masons have finished the bob-stand now in hand at the old, or eastern shaft, and which is necessary to be completed without delay, that the rods may be attached at both extremities, they will at once get the slating completed. The large boiler is nearly complete, and although the repairs have been extensive, its present good condition justifies what has been done.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb: We have drained the mine to the bottom (the 90), and by the end of this week all the levels will be cleared to the ends, so that we may set them to be driven on the course of the copper lode. The 90 has been driven about 7 fms. west and 20 fathoms east of the shaft on the course of the lode, which is many feet in width, with a leader of sandy spar and black and grey copper ore, 2 ft. wide. We find the lode in the back of this level for 10 fathoms in length whole, and will let on tribute at 6s. in 1l. I like the appearance of the lode much, and fully believe that it will make a deep and lasting run of copper ore. The killas in which the lode is embedded is of a beautiful character for the production of copper ore, and easy to explore. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 70 in beautiful killas. We wish to get back west as soon as possible, as we have important objects in this direction. We shall sample over 20 tons of copper ore on Monday next, and I see plainly that we shall have regular and increasing sales of copper ore from this time forward. We are still stoping the 66 west, where we have some good copper ore. We are stoping the lode in the 10, which is large, and producing good work for tin. We are also stoping and cutting out the lode in the 20, where it is large, and producing good work for tin. We are taking down the lode in the 30, which is very wide, and producing large quantities of tinstuff. We have reached the south wall of the lode in the 46, the leader is 12 feet wide, with tin throughout. When this large tin lode is properly laid out we shall have an abundance of tinstuff for the stamps, and shall be able to keep a large number of heads constantly going. The engineers are progressing as fast as possible with the stamping-engine, and no time will be lost in getting it to work as soon as possible. Since August 28 this mine has been drained more than 100 fathoms deeep, with pump-work of the best kind fixed complete. The levels have been cleared to the ends, and all the works put in order for extension and development. A 25-in. steam-whim and crusher have also been erected, which are capable of discharging the tinstuff, ore, and deads with dispatch and economy. I believe that when the works are all in proper working order we shall have a lasting and productive mine for many years to come.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, March 25: The pipe of wad has greatly improved, both in quantity and quality. On Saturday we met with some larger pieces of most excellent quality, and had every appearance of still improving, and I hope in two or three days to add something to this good news which will give satisfaction.

— March 26: It gives me much satisfaction to inform you that yesterday we got some very fine wad of large size, 1 to 2 lbs. in weight, and upwards, and of the finest quality. We have from 35 to 40 lbs. dressed, and there may be from 2 cwts. or more of undressed wad, but whatever it may be will be forthcoming. I will see the pencil-makers, and endeavour to effect a sale of the wad. The mine will soon pay for all outlay.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, March 27: The cross-cut into the great north lode, 20 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft at the 58, comprises spar, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. The progress in sinking, with a view to reach the 78 by the time stated, is highly satisfactory. In the cross-cut at the 68, into the great north lode, the indications are certainly admirable, and the prospects can only be excelled by reaching a course of ore. The end east at the 68, in the killas that overlaps the lode, produces a portion of mundic; the same is regarded as a good indication.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, March 26: The 40 fm. level and stope in the back have improved since my last report, and the stope in the back of the 70 continues to look splendid, and is turning out fine ore. The drawing and dressing go on well—plenty of water, and open weather. By to-night we shall have dressed 46 tons of ore during this month. I shall more than accomplish my promise of 50 tons during the month.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, March 26: We have fixed our pitwork, and have commenced driving the 70 fm. level cross-cut south; ground favourable for driving, price per fathom 4l. 10s. We expect to be driving the 50, east and west on the south lode by Monday next, as well as rising in back of the same. We shall also drive the 50 on the north lode. There is no alteration in the lodes in the glebe. The stopes are looking well.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 27: In the 40 we have commenced to open on the south lode, east and west of the cross-cut; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 26 west the south lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 40 west the middle lode is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 50 cross-cut we have intersected the middle lode, from which we are taking some rich yellow copper ore; there is a flood of water bursting out, so that it will take some days to open on it to see its character. We have sampled to-day 46 tons of copper ore.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, March 23: The lode in the engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and gossan, which is yielding good work for tin, worth as much as I stated in my last—10l. per fm. I am glad to tell you that there is ore coming into the shaft. We have broken some stuff, and I beg to hand you the result of the assays. One stone made a produce of 8¼, another 20, and another 23½; seeing this coming into the shaft, I think it looks pleasing, although we cannot say anything about it at present. The lode in the 25 west is full 2 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth from 5l. to 7l. per fm. I should calculate from the indications the shaft is presenting that we may reasonably expect ultimate success.

— G. R. Odgers, March 26: Yesterday afternoon I broke from the extreme bottom of the shaft 2 kibbies of beautiful ore; this was about 18 in. deeper than on Saturday, and the ore is getting more regular as we sink—a most promising lode. I had some thoughts of putting twelve men in the shaft, to force it down as vigorously as possible; by so doing I have not the least doubt we shall have the shaft down to the 35 by the 4th of May; this will be opening good ground.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Thos. Uren, March 26: The sump-winze sinking below the adit, on Providence south lode, is down 6 fms. below the level; the lode here is of a very promising character, worth 8l. per fathom, but owing to an increase of water, and the air not being sufficient for men to work in the bottom, we are obliged to suspend the sinking of the winze for the present, and put the men in back of the adit to rise against the new shaft. When this communication is accomplished we shall at once resume the sinking of the above winze with the greatest energy. In the cross-cut south of Harvey's shaft, in the 35, we have cut another branch of spar and caps, but of no value. We are still continuing the end southwards.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 23: No change to notice in the 55. In the rise over the 43 east we have a good branch of ore, worth 8l. per fm. In the 43 west the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. In the stopes over this level the lode is 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, worth about 16l. per fm. In the 33 east tie lode is poor, but has indications of improvement. We have resumed sinking the winze below this level, where the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 9l. per fm. We calculate to hole the winze to the 43 rise this month, when we shall be in a position to stope this ground to the best advantage.

EAST TREFUSIS.—John Pope, March 28: There is no change to notice in the 58 fm. level cross-cut, north of Smith's engine-shaft, since my last report. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, quartz, and fluor-spar, much the same in appearance as for some time past. In Trelawny's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 30 (from surface), the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow copper ore, with a kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, March 26: We have intersected two east and west branches in the new engine-shaft, composed of flookan and iron; the water is issuing so strong from them that we are obliged to put up a horse-whim on the shaft at once, which we hope to complete to-day, and be in good order for sinking to-morrow, when I hope shortly to be able to see more of the new branches. I fancy from what I have seen of them they will form a junction with the main lode—say 12 fms. below the adit, where I have no doubt we shall find a good deposit of mineral.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 27: At Romersham's shaft, in the 110 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore, a kindly lode; the ground is improved for progress. In the 100 east, on the south lode, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 100 east, and on the north lode, there has been but little done this week: the men have been engaged in clearing the end and putting in the bottom of the level: the lode is composed of prian, mundic, black and red oxide, and green carbonate of copper, a very kindly lode, producing 1½ ton per fm., and from present appearances will soon improve as we open upon its course. The stopes east and west of Onta's No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 88, are worth 30l. per fm. The end in the 88, driving west of Soper's cross-cut, on the north lode, will produce 1½ ton of ore, worth 20l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 88, on the north lode, is worth from 35l. to 40l. per fm. The stope in back of the 88, on north lode, is worth 25l. per fathom. The rise in back of the 77, east of Northey's winze, is poor. In the rise in back of the 66 the lode is large, producing rich stones of yellow copper ore, a kindly lode.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, March 27: The 84 north still contains a little lead ore, but we have not yet reached the shoot gone down in the bottom of the level above the 72. The rise in back of the last-named level is up about 3 fms., but the lode will not yield sufficient ore to value, still the lode presents a very kindly appearance. The winze sinking against this rise, in bottom of the 60, is going down in the lode, which yields occasional rich stones of ore, and looks well for improvement. No alteration in the cross-cut east towards the eastern lode in the 60 north. The rise in back of the 30 north from air-shaft is in firm ground, but we are not yet sufficiently high to begin to drive. We have found the walls of the lode in putting a stull in the back of the 45, north of Colmer's stope; the lode here is 18 feet wide, and will yield at least 3 tons of lead ore per fathom for the width. The stopes in back of the 60 and 45 are looking much the same as they have for some time past. The tribute department just as last reported. All other operations are proceeding as fast as possible.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, March 23: The lode in the 36 west has improved, both in size and character during the week, and looking exceedingly kindly. The stopes throughout the mine are a little improved, and producing some good quality copper ore. The tribute department is without change to notice since last reported on.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, March 25: The lode in the 107 east is worth for mundic and ore 8l. per fm. In the 122 east the lode is in a very disordered state; the ground, however, is very favourable for being driven through, and good progress is being made in the driving of this end at present. The driving of the 122 west is progressing favourably. No lode has been taken down during the past week in this end.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, March 23: The lode at the 35 is looking better again, and yielding good work for blende. The pitches at the 30 are just as last reported. We shall be sinking below the 35 in five or six days. We have commenced to sink a small shaft on the new lode found in costeaning, where it is 3 ft. wide, and of a promising character.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 27: The lode in the 125, east of Lyle's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and peach, a very promising lode; in the 125 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, much the same in character as in the eastern end. The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in a tribute pitch in back of the 40, west of Lyle's shaft, has very much improved in the past two months; they had 10s. in 1l., and it was set on Monday last at 2s. 6d. in 1l. We have sampled 237 tons of copper ore to-day.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, March 27: We are now 4 feet through the slide; the end is full of veins and branches for upwards of 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar and what is termed by the miners sugar-spar, these branches are all dipping towards the lode in oblique directions, and will ultimately intersect the lode; the granite also is changed, and composed more of feispar and quartz. I have every reason to believe that by driving a short distance, from the disturbed state of the lode caused by the slide, we shall meet with similar rocks of ore to those we broke in the deepest part of the sink gone down in the bottom of the 70, which ore is now at surface. We have 4 fms. more to drive to be under the sink where the rocks of ore were broken from, but if the ore gone down in the 70 continues its regular dip eastwards, we may be daily expecting to cut into it.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, March 27: Copper-house Shaft: The north part of the lode, in the 220 west, is 4 ft. wide, worth 21l. per fathom. The stope in back of this level east is worth 15l. per fathom. The south part of the lode in the 210 west is worth 12l. per fathom; the principal part of the lode is still standing north, and when left off was worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, is worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze is worth 50l. per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope is worth 25l. per fathom; No. 2 stope, 30l. per fathom; No. 3 stope, 25l. per fathom; No. 4 stope, 22l. per fathom; No. 5 stope, 20l. per fathom; No. 6 stope, 18l. per fathom; No. 7 stope, 18l. per fathom; No. 8 stope, 29l. per fathom. No. 9 stope, in bottom of this level, west of Kemp's winze, is worth 26l. per fathom. No. 10 stope, east of the latter winze, is worth 12l. per fathom. We have cut the north part of the lode in the 200 cross-cut south, and shall report on it next week. The lode in the 190, east of Painter's shaft, west of the cross-cut, is 5 feet wide, worth 12l. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 160 cross-cut south.—South Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 137, west of Copper-house shaft, is worth 17l. per fathom. We sampled yesterday 318 tons of average quality copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, March 27: Since last week's report, both the 40, east from the engine-shaft, and the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, have very much improved in value. The lode in the 40, west from engine-shaft, is not looking quite so well since passing through the cross-course. I am inclined to think that more lode is still to be found to the south; this will soon be proved. Our tribute department is looking well; our bottom levels present every characteristic of becoming a great and good mine in depth.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Gill, March 26: In the 22, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 12l. per fm.; in the 132, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth about 24l. per fm. In the 142, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 30l. per fm.; in the 142, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 132, east of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth about 140l. per fm. The stope in the 132 east of the winze, east of Metal shaft, is worth about 180l. per fm.; the stopes in the 132, west of the winze and east of Metal shaft, are worth 20l. per fm.; the stope in the 132, west of Metal shaft, is worth about 25l. per fm. We are making good progress in enlarging Ivey's shaft below the 70. We expect to intersect in the course of a few days the lode in Metal shaft; the ground is looking very favourable. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well.

GURLYN.—W. M. Martyn, J. Rees, March 28: The shaftmen are now rising over the 50, against the sump whim-shaft, at 60s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, tribute ground. The sump whim-shaft is sinking, by six men, below the 40, at 60s. per fm. we have 7 feet more to sink and rise to complete this shaft to the 50, when we shall at once resume the clearing up of the engine-shaft to the 57, or bottom of the mine. The same remarks will apply to the 50, east and west of the said shaft. The 40, east and west of ditto, is being cleared of stuff and secured; and the 30, west of Riche's shaft; when the above levels are cleared we shall have a great extent of tin ground to take away. The 40, west of the sump cross-cut, is driving by six men, at 90s. per fm.; here an improvement is expected, as we are approaching the tin ground driven through in the levels above. The 20, west of Riche's shaft, is driving by two men, at 35s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide producing stones of copper ore. The 10 is driving east of ditto, by two men and two boys, at 35s. per fm., and improving for tin. The tributers are working in good spirits; and finding our present water-wheel and stamps (eight heads) not sufficient, and the tributers' tinstuff, independent of the ends, to be accumulating on the stamps, we would at once recommend the erection of a larger wheel and additional heads. The stamps' floors are being laid out with due care and economy, and all the other surface operations are progressing favourably. We shall sell about 2 tons of black tin next Thursday.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 27: The 120, east of Morris's engine-shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The 100 west will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The cross-course has not yet been fully opened through in the bottom of the end; it is, however, well defined, about 10 in. wide, underlying east 1 ft. per fm., and the present prospects are very good. The 85 will produce 6 tons of ore per fm. The 75 east will produce full 3 tons of ore per fm. No change in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, March 26: We are driving the lode in most places in the mine on the copper lodes; from the appearance we think when taken down next week, being setting-day, it will be found quite equal to the last in value. The 160 south, on the lead lode, has improved; the part we are carrying is worth 5l. per fathom. About 5 fms. before this end a good lode is gone down in bottom of the level above. In the 160 north the lode is worth 7l. per fm. We shall have dressed against the latter part of this week about 20 tons of No. 1 and about 25 tons of No. 2 lead ore.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. H. Rodda, March 27: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 ft. below the 25; the lode is of the same size and character as when last reported. The lode in the 25 east is 6 ft. wide, producing a deal of mundic and stones of ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, March 23: In the past week more ore has been discovered in the pitch in back of the 85 east; the lode is now worth 10l. per fm.; the above-named point is 6 fathoms in advance of the 75 end. The lode in the 75 is 3½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore and a quantity of mundic; a strong healthy lode. The lode in the 45 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and occasional stones of ore. The tribute department has somewhat improved during the past week, and we are getting on dressing ore for the next sampling as as fast as possible, and hope this sampling will exceed the last.—Eastern Mine: The ground in the 70 cross-cut north is somewhat eased for exploring, and of a strongly mineralised character; and if the same favourable ground continues we hope to intersect the lode in about from three to four weeks from this date. In the 60 east during the past week we have met with a bunch of ore in bottom of the drivage, which convinces us that we are driving just on the top of a bunch of ore; the lode in the end is large, carrying a branch of mundic to the south, about 1½ ft. wide, very rich in its nature, and the north part is about 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and stones of copper ore, a very kindly lode. The north and south parts are about 1 ft. wide from each other, and, according to the inclination of both, they will intersect each other in about from 6 to 9 feet further east, after which we may calculate upon a decided improvement.

KESWICK.—Jas. Postlethwaite, March 23: In the 20, Charles's stope No. 1 is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Charles's stope No. 2 is worth 20 cwts. per fm. Mat's stope No. 1 is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. Mat's stope No. 2 is worth 6 cwts. per fm. Greenwood's winze is worth 10 cwts. per fm. In the 30, Charles's stope is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. In the 40, north drift (west vein), the lode is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the 50, north drift (east vein), the lode is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Whitwell's stope No. 1 is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. Whitwell's stope No. 2 is worth 8 cwts. per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, March 25: Both the 53 east and west are without alteration. In the cross-cut driving south of the 41 west we think we have the other part of the lode, being spar, mundic, &c., letting out a quantity of water. We hope, however, to be in a position to say more about it by our next report. All other parts of the mine are without any change worthy of notice.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, March 23: The lode in the 50 west is disordered by a hard bar of ground; it is now 1½ ft. wide, principally black-jack and squats of copper ore. The lode in the 50 east is composed of mundic, peach, spar, and spots of yellow ore.—West Mine: Nothing cut worth notice. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 27: We have resumed driving the 52 west, where the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, spotted with ore. The same level east will, I expect, be ready for driving to-morrow. Men are now engaged wheeling and filling the stuff from the 42 east at 12s. per hundred kibbies. We have resumed driving the 32 east, where we have a promising lode, producing 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 east are looking much the same as for some time past—1¼ ton per fm. We are doing nothing here at present, the place being nearly filled with stuff. Our shaft-tackle having failed in the past week we have not been able to draw much stuff to surface; we have, however, erected a very strong new one, and are again in good working order, and I hope a week's good speed will enable us to get up the greater part of the stuff now underground. It is absolutely necessary that a house be built to serve as a smiths' shop and for the men to change in.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, March 22: The vein in the end has been getting gradually smaller and poorer this week, and, suspecting that it was only a branch that we had gone upon, I sent the men to-day to cut the south, where we last got the limestone; they have already found the vein good; in fact, as good as I have ever seen it previously. If the limestone continues on, I believe we have a run of good orey ground before us. The working below adit has improved considerably this week; it is now underneath the dawky ground we had in the level, and I think from the indications it will bear forward to where the limestone puts on again. We have worked all the ore away from the roof of the level, and I have sent these two men to work the ore from the bottom of the cross-cut north; they have got some fine work from this the last two days, and it is still going on good, but the ground is hard. We have only been able to dress two days this week—snow and frost all the week. I have sent some of the ore to Alston for next sale.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, March 27: In the 92, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and kindly to improve. In the 82 west the lode is divided; the north part is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the south part is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin. In the winze under the 72 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the winze under the 42 the new lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. As there is a little water in the winze we shall suspend its sinking for the present, and commence to drive the 42 east and west of the cross-cut.

NORTH BULLER.—John B. Delbridge, March 23: There is no alteration in the 100 since last reported. In the 75 west the lode is from 6 to 10 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; lode improving as we drive west, and the ground favourable for driving. In King's flat-rod shaft the ground is favourable for sinking, and not very much water. To-day we are putting in a new air-pump bucket to our engine; we hope this will be some improvement to the engine-shaft. The lode and pitwork are all working well.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—John Pope, jun., March 23: I should have written you yesterday, but I have been anxiously waiting to see the 10 fm. level. I have just come up from underground. The water is within 8 in. of the bottom of the level. The eastern end is driven about 7 fms.; lode varying in width from 3 in. to 1 ft.; in the present end it is small at this time. The western end is driven about 8 fms.; lode about 6 in. wide, and in the present end it is 8 in. wide, good tinny work. I have sent some portion of it to Reskadinnick. I hope to be able to report on its value in course of a few days. The lode in the shallow adit, on north lode, is about 6 in. wide, producing tin and mundic, but not of sufficient quantity to value.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 23: In the 27 end driving south we have a good branch of ore about half-way up the end; it seems uniformly best in the bottom; the lode is about 2 ft. wide altogether. The lode in the 38, or bottom level driving south, is 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore, and letting out a great deal of water; this is an important matter just now the tapping of the water at this point, so as to facilitate the sinking of the new shaft below the 27, where the drainage is already begun to show itself. In order to get the line of rods to work through the 12, in a straight line from the old engine-shaft, we have had greater number of turns and corners to take out than we expected. All will be completed, however, by next Saturday, and the new engine-shaft will then start for good to go below the 27 on the course of the lode.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—John Thomas, March 26: We have cleared the old level as far as the shaft, and secured the same. I find that the lode has been taken away in the back of this level for many fathoms in height and in length; there is good ore to be seen in the bottom of the level going down for many fathoms in length. We also find ore of excellent quality in the old backs left by the former adventurers. We are at present timbering the shaft from surface. No time shall be lost in finishing this, and clearing to the western end, where there is a good lode, worth upwards of 1 ton of lead to a fathom. I have had 25 years' experience in lead mines, and I have seen scores of lodes in different mines, but a finer one than on No. 2 lode I never saw, and I am confident the lode will produce abundance of lead ore in depth, and I have the same confidence in the other lodes, which have not been opened on as far as this one has. I am of opinion that this mine will turn out, with a small outlay, as good as the adjoing mine—the well-known Nant-y-Mwyn, which has continued working ever since the reign of Charles I., and has always been giving profits, and still continuing the same. I am perfectly confident that North Nant-y-Mwyn will soon be in the Dividend List, and that it will turn out a wonder to many. This will prove the correctness of my former report on this valuable property.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—Joseph Vivian, March 26: WESTERN DISTRICT—COPPER DEPARTMENT: The lode in the 194, west of Prince William Henry's shaft, is about 2 ft. wide—kindly, and producing some good ores. In the 184, west of Paull's shaft, it is about 2 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of ore; this level is to within 25 fms. of a good run of ore ground standing in the bottom of the 174, for about 20 fms. long. In the latter level the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; there is a winze being sunk under the 164, just before this end, which is now down about 6 fms.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing very fine stones of ore; when holed it will lay open good tribute ground. The 164, 152, 140, and 90 fm. levels are laying open a large lode, producing a small quantity of ore in some places, opening up tribute ground. It should be borne in mind that we have a great length of unexplored ground before these western levels, and there are chances of our making good discoveries by pushing them on vigorously; there are no levels driving east in this district. The tribute department is without any alteration to notice for several months past. The pitches working in the backs of the different levels are varying from 2s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. The tin stopes in back of the 174, west of engine-shaft, are worth 16l. per fm.—WHEAL CROFTY, OR EASTERN DISTRICT—COPPER DEPARTMENT: This part of the mine is traversed by a great many lodes and branches, on which we are exploring at several points, but have not at present anything in any of them worthy of particular notice, notwithstanding we are opening ground that will let at a high tribute. Twenty men are working on tribute in the different backs at about 12s. in 1l.—TIN DEPARTMENT: The stopes in the backs of the 120, 105, 94, and 84 fm. levels are working by forty-eight men, and are worth on an average about 16l. per fm. The winze and stopes under the 120 are worth about 24l. per fm. The 140 is now about 15 fms. behind the beginning of this run of ore ground, where the end is kindly, producing a small quantity of tin. In course of the last twelve months a large sum has been laid out in the erection of calciners, stamping-mills, dressing-houses, and a complete set of apparatus for tin dressing; however, the heavy part of all this work is now got through, and our returns of tin will be on the increase, and the mine in future is likely to do better than for a considerable time past.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, March 27: We have cut through Painter's lode in the 51 cross-cut, north from flat-rod shaft, where it is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of peach, capel, and quartz, and worth 20l. per fathom for tin; we shall now drive this level east and west with all speed to open the tin ground driven through in the level above (the 41), which was very productive for 50 fathoms in length. The lode in the 41 end, driving east of the above-mentioned shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom for tin. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing about the usual quantity of tinstuff.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH.—Capt. Skewis, March 27: In the 30, north of Hallett's shaft, a cross-course has been met with during the past week, from which is issuing a great quantity of water; its size is about 18 in., and composed of spar, quartz, and mundic; we are now past it about 1 fm.; the lode in the present end is disordered. In the 28, north of the new whim shaft, we have holed to the old workings; the present end is, therefore, in attic. Nothing new in the pitches. The machinery is in good order.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—James Richards, March 22: Murchison's Shaft: In the 50 west, east of Elliott's cross-cut, on No. 2 lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 42 west, east of Gorman's cross-cut, on No. 1 south branch, the branch is worth ½ ton of rich ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 30, on the main lode, the ground is easy for progress; the lode has also become promising, and yields good stones of ore. In the 30 west, and west of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is large—4 ft. wide, and yields some saving work. In Crowle's winze, sinking below the 30, west of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is improved, being at present worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In a winze sinking below the 30 west, east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is a good course of ore, worth 4 tons per fathom. The trial shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 62, in ground not so easy for progress.—Trial Shaft: In the 42 east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is at present unproductive.

— W. Godden, March 28: The lode in Fall's rise, above the back of the 30, is looking very promising, with occasionally good stones of ore. All other parts are much the same.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, March 28: The collaring of the new shaft is timbered and complete, and the men have resumed their bargain to sink 10 fathoms. We hope to be in solid rock in about 2 fathoms more, when all timbering will be at an end. We took down the lode in the 38 north yesterday; I am pleased to report a still further improvement in its value. The lode is fully 2 feet wide, composed of the same congenial matrix as before stated, and worth 4 cwts. of rich silver lead ore per fathom, and looks well for still further improvement. This yield will quite pay the cost of driving, the value of the ore being about 20l. per ton. I have sent a box of specimens of lead broken from the 38 off to you by this evening's train. The copper lode is still being sunk upon at surface: it is a fine lode, but I am not yet able to report its underlie.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, March 28: In the 80 east we are now through the cross-course, and find the lode to be 4 ft. wide, and for this size a good lode; the end and stopes in the backs will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 65 east the orey part of the lode continues about 6 feet wide, composed of ore and mundic, and yielding of the former 6 tons per fm. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 50 are without change, yielding full 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 the lode continues to improve both in size and quality, with the water much increasing; the orey part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The mine is looking very well.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, March 23: The lode in the 110 east and west is worth 10l. per fm. each end. In the 100 east the 6 feet already cross-cut is worth 20l. per fm.; no north wall; driving to reach it. The 100 east winze is worth 30l. per solid fathom. The 90 west is poor. The 90 west winze is worth 8l. per fm. The 90 rise is worth 20l. per fm. In the 90 cross-cut no lode has been cut. In the 68 cross-cut nothing has been intersected. Cobbler's skip-road is progressing with all dispatch. In the 68 east the lode is poor. The 68 west men are em-

ployed about the skip-road. In the 47 west rise the lode is promising for the production of tin, and producing ½ a ton of copper ore per fathom.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east is worth 3l. per fm. In the 40 east the lode is poor. The setting yesterday passed off satisfactorily.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Warren, March 23: The lode at the engine-shaft is improved, and the men are working with all speed to complete their bargain. The lode in the 118 north is worth 20l. per fathom. The stopes in back of this level, north of the shaft, are worth 20l. per fathom. In the 118 south no lode taken down since last reported. In the 106 north the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 16l. per ton. In the stopes in the back of this level there is no alteration to notice. All our other work is progressing satisfactorily. Our sampling will be about 320 tons.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, March 26: We have done nothing in exploring on the lode during the past week, the men being employed in altering the pitwork, fixing new boiler, &c.; the boiler is now complete, and working, and the pitwork will be also completed in two or three days. We expect to commence sinking the engine-shaft below the 50 on Monday next, also drive the 50 north, and should the lode continue as productive in the bottom of the shaft we expect to be raising some lead at once.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, A. Gripe, March 23: We beg to hand you the results of to-day's setting:—The engine-shaft, to sink below the 30, by six men and three boys, at 16l. per fm.; this shaft has been suspended for about the last eighteen months; we hope to be in a position to give a detailed account of the lode, &c., on our next setting. The 30, to drive east of this shaft, by four men, at 8l. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of tin, but not to value. The 20, to drive east, by three men and three boys, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing a little tin, with a good appearance. The 20, to drive west, by three men and three boys, at 7l. per fathom. We may here remark, that behind this end the lode has been split into two parts, since which the level has been extended about 12 fms. on the south branch, but having now in the present end a rich leader of tin underlying north, we are inclined to think the main part of the lode is still standing to the north of this level. The winze, to sink below the 20 west, by four men, at 8l. per fm.; the lode is small and poor at present. The 20, to drive west of cross-cut, on the south lode, by three men and three boys, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance; this end we have set, and shall be pushed on with all possible speed to communicate with the old workings at the western shaft, where there are great chances of success. The lode in the 10 split at about the same point as in the 20, since which it has been driven about 7 fms. on the south branch, where the lode is unproductive. We have to-day set in a cross-cut to drive north, to four men, at 3l. per fm., believing the main part of the lode to be in that direction. At the western, or Edwards's shaft, there has not been that progress made in the forking of the water as could have been desired, owing to the heavy rains and the smallness of the pitwork, consequently the 20 fm. levels have not been sufficiently drained to allow our dialling them. The following is our tribute setting:—One pitch, by four men, at 11s. in 1l.; one ditto, by four men, at 9s.; one by two men, at 10s. 6d.; one by four men, at 8s.; one by eight men, at 7s. in 1l. Our pay and setting went off well, and by pushing all the important points in this mine with all speed, we have no doubt that the result will be the opening of a good and lasting mine.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, March 26: The 80, west on Johnson's, is worth about 10l. per fathom. No change in the 40 west. The tribute ground is without any important alteration to notice.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND.—H. Stephens, March 27: The lode in the 30 north is looking better; I think it is getting near Trevaskas lode; at the intersection of this we expect a good improvement. The copper branches in the adit are increasing in size as we drive west, and producing more ore. Other parts are without change to notice.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, March 28: At the 90 the men are still employed cutting the plats at Jenning's and footway-shafts. In the 58, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 34, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In the 34, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, impregnated with ore. In the 22, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a more promising appearance, producing good stones of ore. We sampled on March 26 174 tons of good ore.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, March 28: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 110 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In the 50, driving west of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Head's rise in back of the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 50, driving west on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding good stones of ore; in the 50, driving east on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 40, driving east on No. 2 south lode, no lode has been taken down. In Blanchard's stopes in the bottom of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In Rowe's stopes in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In Dun's rise in back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 30 driving east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding some saving work. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, March 23: We have taken down some of the lode in the 62, and find that it is not looking quite so well as when I wrote you last; I like the ground about it very much, and believe the lode will improve shortly. In the 47 the ground appears to be a little better. The shaftmen are getting on with their work as fast as possible.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thomas Glanville, March 27: There is nothing new to report on this week.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, March 26: In the 105 east the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. Our tribute pitches are without change.—South Mine: In the 51 cross-cut, driving south, the ground is a little more favourable.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, March 26: The shaftmen have completed cutting ground for cistern-plat, and the bearers and cistern are fixed in their place. We shall commence sending the pumps down to-morrow, to fix a standing lift in the 70; this work will be pushed on as fast as possible, and I hope to set the shaft to sink below this level at our next setting-day. In my report of March 12 I stated that the lode in the 70 east was divided into two distinct branches; since then the north part of the lode has been taken down, and an improvement has taken place. The lode at present is 5 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 12 cwts. per fm., and showing good indications of a further improvement shortly, as the ground in which the lode is embedded is of a very favourable character for the production of lead ore. In the 20 west we have driven through the disordered ground, and I am glad to say the lode here is again assuming its former appearance. No alteration worthy of remark in any other part of the mine since last reported on. Dressing, &c., as usual. We shall sample 12 tons of lead ore on Monday next.

SOUTH GARRAS.—Wm. Hancock, R. Tyzzer, March 23: The lode in the 80, south of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, just of the same character as last reported. The 50, north of the engine-shaft, will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm., and looking kindly for further improvement. The rise over the latter level is producing saving work. The rise in back of the 40 is commmunicated with the 30, and the men put to stope the ground north and south of said rise; at this point we have not taken down the lode since our last report. The 30, north of said shaft, will produce 5 cwts. of silver-lead per fm., and looking kindly for further improvement. The stopes over the latter level will produce 5 cwts. of silver-lead per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, March 27: In the adit level east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. No alteration in the 50 cross-cut, driving north. We shall sample this morning (computed) 6 tons of ore.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, March 27: In William's rise in the back of the 40 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. No alterations to notice in any other part of the mine. We are getting the ores to Gawton as fast as possible. Sampling on Friday next.

STENCOOSE AND MAWLA UNITED.—Edward Richards, J. Bryant, March 20: This sett, which is a very extensive one, being one mile in length, and more than ¾ mile in width, is situated in the parish of St. Agnes; it is bounded on the north by the Great Tywarnhaile Mines, the Wheal Ellens and old Wheal Music; and on the south by North Downs Mine and Wheal Rose, Great North Hallenbeagle, and North Treskerby Mines; it is also in a parallel line with the Old Treskerby Mine, which has returned large quantities of ore. This sett is traversed by several lodes for the whole of the length in very congenial strata for tin and copper. There has been a pumping-engine erected, and the water drained to the bottom, 15 fms. under the adit, which is 18 fms. from surface; this will make 40 fms. on the course of the lode. At the bottom of the shaft a cross-cut is driven south 12 fms. to cut the lode; this level is extended west on the course of the lode 2½ fms., where the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance, producing good stones of copper and tin. We carefully examined the lodes in Prout's adit, which have a very promising appearance; the engine lode is driven on west in this level about 50 fms. About 30 fms. west of engine-shaft there is a winze sinking in the bottom, which is 2 fms. under the level; lode 3 ft. wide, with a strong leader of tin on the north part, worth 20l. per fm. for the length of the winze, 10 feet. When this winze is communicated to the 15 you will be in a position to raise large quantities of tinstuff. There is a large tin lode 30 fms. south of the engine lode, which has a very fine appearance, and is likely to be productive in depth; if this lode is cut in the 15 we are of opinion that it will greatly enhance the value of the property. From the south boundary of the sett the county adit is driven north 100 fms.; in about 12 fms. further driving they expect to cut a lode, which, from appearances on the back, is one of great promise. Looking at the position of the mine, and from what we have seen of the lodes, we consider it to be a very fair speculation. There has been a large amount of work done for the present outlay, and the operations appear to be carried on with the strictest economy.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, March 23: Billing's shaft is looking a little better than when last reported. All other places are much the same.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, March 28: At Giesler's flat-rod shaft there is no alteration to notice in the 50 east nor west since last week. The lode in the 40 west is 15 in. wide, worth 2l. per fathom. In the 30, east of Giesler's, we are still continuing the stoping of the bottom of the level, in which the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 14l. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of Louisa's shaft, on Roderick's engine-shaft, looks much the same as when last reported. The lode in the 20, east of Louisa's, is small, but a promising appearance to soon open. The lode in the 50, west of sump-winze, looks much the same as last week. We have about 5 fms. more to drive here to hole to the 50, east of Giesler's shaft. The lode in the 20, east of Highburrow shaft, on the north lode, is 9 in. wide, unproductive at present. The lode at Roderick's shaft, sinking below the 10, is 9 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom.

TOLCARNE.—March 27: Field's Lode: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 20 fm. level, is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and ore, yielding 1½ ton per fm. of the latter for the length of the shaft (12 feet), a beautiful looking lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar; in the 20 end, west of shaft, the lode is 14 in. big, and consists of gossan, soft spar, and spots of ore. In the rise in back of the 10, east of shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting of gossan. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of adit, east of shaft, is 16 in. wide, and consists of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore, a very promising lode.—King's Lode: The lode in the adit end, east of cross-cut, is 14 in. wide, with a branch 4 in. wide of saving work for copper on the north wall. The ground in the adit cross-cut, driving south of Enthoven's lode, is rather hard.

TREFULACK UNITED.—J. Pope, March 26: We have drained the water 32 fms. below the adit, and expect to see the 36 dry by the end of this week; we have also cut down and secured the wheel-shaft 6 fathoms below the 16; here we have discovered a branch passing through the shaft about 4 in. wide, very rich for tin. The 26, west of this shaft, as far as can be seen, does not require much repairs, but the ground standing will be taken away at a moderate tribute; we have still one pitch, at 8s. in 1l., and as soon as we complete the shaft to this level, which we hope to accomplish in a week or ten days from this time, we shall be in a position to set several pitches, which will greatly assist in paying the expenses of working the mine. The 26 is cleared east of this shaft about 20 fms., where the greater part of the ground is taken away by the old workers; but from what can be seen in the ground standing it will all work at a moderate tribute as soon as the shaft and levels are cleared. The 16 is cleared east of old sump-shaft about 9 fms., but the ground in the back and bottom, as far as can be seen, is all taken away. Looking at the different levels, as far as can be seen, I have every reason to expect some good returns will be made as soon as we can drain the water to the deeper levels, and have the mine in a proper state of working.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, March 25: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 134, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 134 east is spotted with copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 134 west is yielding a little copper ore. The lode in the 124 east is worth 25l. per fm. The lode in the 124 west is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 124 west, east of the cross-cut, is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 124 east is worth 12l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 134 east is worth 10l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 124 fm. level east is worth 10l. per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 116 east is worth 20l. per fm. In the cross-cut at the 80, west of Woodfall's, west of the cross-course, no lode as yet cut. We have sampled this day 124 tons of copper ore of good quality.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, March 27: The men at Giesler's engine-shaft have been engaged cutting barrow-road and winze-plat; we expect to begin to sink below the 90 next week. In the 90, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fathom. In the 90, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is producing low quality tinstuff. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fathom. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 60 cross-cut, clearing south-east of the engine-shaft, no change. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fathom. In the 20, west of Michell's flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3l. per fathom.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, J. Lean, March 28: The lode in both the 80 and 90 is opening excellent ore ground, and improved rather than otherwise since our last report. We have commenced driving on this lode east of the intersection with the engine lode at the 90; it is now full 3 ft. wide, with a leader of copper ore, producing 1 ton per fm.; this is bearing north of all our former workings, and standing entire. There is also a good branch of ore in the 50, east of Stephens's shaft; and the tribute pitches in this part of the mine are looking better.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, March 23: The men are making good progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft; the lode in which is about 10 in. wide, and producing good work for tin—a kindly lode. We have got the bed of the bob in its place, and we hope to get on with the flat-rods as fast as possible.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, March 27: As the shaftmen in the past week have dropped a sinking lift, put in hanging rods to work the same, &c., not so much has been done towards sinking as otherwise would have been; the ground in the bottom of the shaft is still a mixture of clay-slate of the first description, prian, clear spar, mundic, and copper ore; although it makes against our sinking by impeding the progress, yet I am pleased to see it there, as it is dipping fast after the lode, and to my opinion is one of those lode feeders, and augurs well for our western ground in depth. The end on the eastern cross-course, at the 18 fm. level, is still in the crush, consequently it requires pretty much timber, but presents but little change. The tribute department is much as usual.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, March 26: Clay's engine-shaft is now 7½ fms. below the 90; the ground is much as usual. We have reason to expect that the junction (referred to in previous reports) will be met with about 6 ft. below the present bottom. In the 90, driving south of the great cross-course, we have entered a section of hard porphyry, in which the lode is only about 6 in. wide, and unproductive. There is a very large lode gone down in the 80, south of the present bottom end, therefore we may expect that the hard bar of ground in the latter is only temporary. In the 80, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of barytes, with blende and stones of lead ore of a promising character. The 70, south of the said shaft, is suspended, and the men put to sink a winze below that level in the run of Paul's bunch, and about 12 fms. south of the present 80 end. We have applied for liberty to clear the adit level which drains the old workings near our south boundary, and expect it will be granted in the course of a few days. No change in the 80, north of Clay's, since our last. The 80, north of Bonville's, is yielding good saving work for lead; the stopes in the back of this level, south of Woolcock's winze, are yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches in this part of the mine, on the whole, have improved, but those in the south part of the mine have fallen off in yield. We shall sample February ore on Saturday next.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, March 27: All our operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any particular improvement to notice since reported for the meeting on the 20th inst. We have sampled this morning (computed) 488 tons of ore.

WEST PAR.—J. Webb, March 28: We have opened the new adit, and holed it to a shaft we have sunk in the field, where we can lodge the rubbish; we shall now close up, and make even the surface where broken in the orchard. The ground is speedy for driving, and we shall be able to hasten on the adit towards the lode with good speed.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capts. Uren and White, March 26: We have nothing of importance to report this week. Everything here is in regular progress. The lode in Hallett's shaft is looking favourable, and continues to yield fair quantities of tinstuff. In the 20, east and west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is much the same.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, March 23: Cater's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. below the 48; ground favourable for sinking. In the 48, west of Cater's, the lode is worth for copper ore 12l. per fm. The stopes in back of the said level, east and west of winze, are worth for copper ore 10l. per fm. In the 38, west of Cater's, there has been no lode taken down this week. In the stope in back of the 38, west of Cater's, there is no change since last report. The cross-cut driving north from Cater's at the 28, to cut Pryor's lode, is driven 19½ fms.; ground more favourable for driving. In driving the cross-cut south from Park shaft, we have intersected a lode, and are in it 4 ft., but not yet through it; as far as we have seen of it, it is composed principally of quartz and iron.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, March 25: The following is a list of the tutwork bargains set on Friday last:—Windstow engine-shaft to sink under the 80, by nine men, at 25l. per fm. The 80 to drive west, by six men, at 14l. The 70 east, by four men, at 6l. A winze to sink under the 70, by eight men, at 8l. The 60 cross-cut north, by four men, at 4l. The 60, west of Gribble's winze, by four men, at 5l.; and a winze to sink under the 60, by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.

WHEAL BULLER.—John Davey, jun., John Brown, James Johns, March 19: Kistle's shaft is sunk 9½ fms. under the 80, where the lode although poor, is more kindly than for some time past. The 80 is driven 10 fms. east of Kistle's shaft, where the lode is poor; this level is driven 17 fms. west of Kistle's shaft, where the lode is worth 24l. per fathom. The 80, driving east of Hocking's shaft, is worth 24l. per fm. We have about 7 fms. to drive to communicate the two last levels. The 70 is driven 33 fms. east of Kistle's shaft, and is worth 20l. per fm. We are sinking a winze under the 70, 16 fms. east of Kistle's shaft, which is down 4 fms., and is worth 15l. per fm. We are sinking another winze under the 70, about 6 fms. west of Kistle's shaft, which is down 7 fms., and is worth 15l. per fm. Thomas's stopes under the 60, east of Kistle's shaft, are worth 80l. per fathom. Hall's stopes in back of the 70, east of Kistle's shaft, are worth 40l. per fm. Dunstan's stopes in bottom of the 60, west of Kistle's shaft, are worth 50l. per fathom. Blewett's stopes in bottom of the 60, west of Kistle's shaft, are worth 50l. per fm. The 40, driving west of Hocking's cross-course, on the north lode, will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; and the 40, driving east of Stevens's shaft, on the north lode, is producing stones of copper ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, March 26: We have set the 48 west to drive by six men, at 6l. 15s. per fm., stented 2 fms.; the lode in the present end is 10 in. wide, yielding occasional stones of ore, but nothing to value. The 48 east, to drive by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., stented 4 fms., the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of mundic and copper ore occasionally; I think it will improve shortly. Cock's shaft is 10 fms. below the 48, and I expect to commence driving the 60 east by the 1st of May. No change to notice in the lode. We are getting on with the dressing with all speed.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, March 23: The lode in the 65, east of engine-shaft, is about 18 in. wide, composed of soft fluor-spar, and is letting out water freely, which is a good indication of an improvement. The lode in the 54 has again improved, and is now worth fully 8l. per fm. There is no particular change to notice in the 40 since my last report, but is still letting out a stream of water. The lode in the 24, east of shaft, is getting much larger, and has a more promising appearance.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, March 23: I have been through the mine this day, and, on the whole, I find things much the same. There is still a good lode in the rise in back of the 30, and also in the 40 east, and I am very well pleased with the indications in the 71 and 61 west. In the rise in back of the 61 west I do not find any change which calls for particular remark; I believe, if anything, it is slightly improved, and it looks very promising. I have just been told the samplers are coming to sample on Thursday next, therefore I shall be busy about the ore, and unless any important change comes off it is probable I shall not write till the end of next week, and by that time I hope to see a change in the 61 west.

WHEAL EMMA.—R. Dunstan, March 22: The engine-shaft is now down to the 82, and the shaftmen are engaged in cutting plat and making tramway behind the shaft preparatory to driving east and west on the lode in that level. As regards the other operations in the mine, the appearances are just the same as when I wrote you last, with the exception of the 46 east, which is a little more improved, being now worth 12l. per fm., and looks well for a further improvement. We have not yet reached the lode in the 70 cross-cut west of shaft, but expect to do so in a few days. The tribute pitches continue to yield good returns, and hope to sample on Thursday next, at Totness, about 150 tons of good ore, or, at least, of better price than for the last few months.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, March 23: The lode in the engine-shaft varies from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, of quartz and ore. In the western end of it there is a good branch of ore, which if opened on would produce 1 ton to the fathom, leaving tribute ground. The lode in the 100 east is nearly 18 in. wide; the leader part being from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, and yielding, if we could save it dry, from 1 to 1½ ton per fm. In the western end, same level, the lode is at present disordered. In the 90 east there is a great improvement in the lode, it is 2 ft. wide; on the footwall there is a branch of black ore nearly 1 ft. wide, and the remainder is nothing but gossan and quartz, looking better than it has for the last 25 or 30 fms., and if it should continue as at present it will produce from 1 to 1½ ton to the fathom. The pitch below this level is producing excellent ore. The lode in the 90 west is 10 in. wide, yielding ¾ ton of good ore per fathom. The stope above this place is producing good ore, worth 10l. per fm. The other pitches are producing much the same as for some time past.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 80 east is small. In the 66, east of cross-cut, no lode has been taken down, but where cut into it was 20 in. wide, and producing good ore. The lode in the winze is small.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, March 21: Annie's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 10; we are glad to say the lode appears to be getting into settled ground, and to-day we broke some good stones of tin from the bottom of the shaft. At this shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. In the end west the lode is 6 in. producing a little at the present time, opening ground that will work at a moderate tribute. At the same level, east and west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is unproductive. Grylls' whim-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below adit, where we cut water, and is, therefore, suspended until it is drained by the 10, that is now driving east from the flat-rod shaft.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: In the 19, east of the western shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, saving work, but not rich.—Georgia Lode: In the stope in the bottom of the 33 the lode is still worth 20l. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level there is no alteration. No. 1 is worth 25l. per fm.; No. 2, 15l. per fm.; and No. 3, 10l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, March 23: The cross-course is in the east end of the engine-shaft, which will assist us in sinking the remainder of the 15 fathoms before we commence driving; we have 9 ft. further to sink. The lode in the 100 end is worth 30l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the stopes above the 100 is without change, worth 100l. per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL HENRY.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, March 23: The water is in fork to the 20; we hope to be able to report of its prospects next week. The engine is working well.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, March 28: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. In the 160 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. In the 150 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. Clymo's shaft is sunk 8½ fms. under the 150. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We sold on the 16 inst. a parcel of lead ores, computed 64 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 25l. 4s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 25: The lode in the 75 west has been opened through, containing chiefly capel, quartz, and mundic. The 62 is without any important change. The ground by the side of the lode is very favourable. The tribute department is much the same.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, March 23: The ground in the engine-shaft continues very favourable for sinking; we expect by the end of next week to get it completed 10 fms. below the adit. In the flat-rod shaft the ground is rather harder; this shaft is 5 fms. 2 ft. below the adit. The No. 3 lode is now come into the shaft; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of peach and a little tin, and showing a very kindly appearance. The No. 3 lode, in the adit end, driving east, is worth about 8l. per fm. for tin. We have employed two men to stope the back of the adit, on the No. 3 lode, at 50s. per fathom. The lode in the east shaft is about 12 in. wide, containing tinstuff of good quality.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, March 23: In the 55 cross-cut we have had a soft bar of ground during the past week. We have, however, hard ground again now, but not quite so hard as it was before the first change took place. I think we shall have a more permanent change shortly. The 35 cross-cut is without any change.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Williams, March 27: The 20 east is considerably improved. Other parts of the mine are much the same as they have been for some time past.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, March 23: The lode at Wilson's shaft is looking much better, and more settled; it is improving in appearance every foot we sink, and is yielding a little more tin. I am of opinion we shall have a good lode when we get a little deeper. At the 12, east and west of Watson's shaft, the lode is looking very promising. In a few fathoms more driving east we shal get under the old men's workings, where I think we shall find a larger and more productive lode. The stamps are working well, and the tin is coming out as well as we expected.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, March 27: The lode in the adit end, east of Rye's shaft, is not so large as when last reported, but quite as promising as ever. The appearance of the lode gives us every reason to expect a good body of lead ore when developed below the adit level. I hope we shall commence to sink a new engine-shaft by next week.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, March 27: In the 70 west, on the caunter lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and stones of ore. In the 60 west the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 60 west, on the south branch, the branch is 6 in. wide, and spotted with ore. In the 60 east, on the south branch, the branch is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore. We have reached the boundary in the 60 cross-cut south, and we have cut several small branches, each letting out a little water, but nothing worthy of notice. We shall sample to-day 4 tons of average quality ore.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—J. Tregoning, March 28: The lode in the rise in back of the 55, east of Nicholl's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. We expect to communicate this rise with the 42 by the end of this week, which will greatly facilitate the driving of the 55 and the 42. The lode in the 42, east of Nicholl's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, flookan, and tin. The ground in the cross-cut driving south of the sump-shaft, in this level, is just as last reported. In the 30, east of Nicholl's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic, and copper; a very kindly lode. In the tribute department we have nothing new to notice. By the end of next week we shall have about 4 tons of tin ready for sale.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, March 27: In the 40, south of Moyle's shaft, we have commenced to open on the lode, east and west of the cross-cut, which is worth 20l. per fathom for tin. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the south lode is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 40, east of the cross-cut, the lode is worth 5l. per fathom.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, March 26: We are clearing and preparing the adit levels as fast as the nature of the work will permit. At the engine-shaft we have dropped the lift and drained the water 7 fms. below the deep adit. At present the shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground for bearers and cistern preparatory to fixing plunger-lift. We expect to get this work completed in the course of 10 or 12 days, after which the draining of the mine will be resumed with speed. Owing to the shaft below the deep adit being clear of rubbish and large enough to receive the pitwork, we shall reach the 20 three months earlier than we expected. The engine is working well, and draining the water at three strokes per minute only.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, March 26: The 30 east, north lode, is worth 2 tons per fm., and the end is likely to improve again shortly. The winze will most probably be holed this month, when operations in the 30 east can be carried on on a larger scale, and the returns can be increased; other places in the mine are about the same, although there was a temporary change in the 20 west. We have arranged to sample the last week in next month two parcels that we have dressed. No. 1 will bring (by assay) upwards of 6l. per ton. The mine throughout is looking healthy, and I hope the period is not far distant when we shall be paying cost.

— R. Barkell, March 27: In the 30 north-east the lode is now worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm., and the stuff we are dressing from it is turning out well.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Feb.:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen ....Tons	75	7½	5·625
Raipas	15	5½	0·025
Old Mine	120	4½	5·400
United Mines	14	5½	0·770
Michell's	4	6½	0·260
Quænvig	2	6	2·120
Total ....Tons	230		13·000

Mining Report from the 20th Feb. to 7th March.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: Cole's shaft is now about 29 fathoms below the adit, and is still being deepened in combination with a foot stope, 8 fathoms long, on the west side of the same; in the last 6 or 7 fathoms sinking the lode has been much harder, with a flatter underlie than before seen, but in the present bottom the footwall is taking a more vertical direction, and the general appearances are indicative of an improvement. The lode varies from 2 to 5 feet in width, yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 15 stope the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. Small, but good, bunches of solid yellow ore are still being met with in the 10 fm. level stopes, where the lode varies from 1 to 2 feet in width. Our operations in this part of the mine have hitherto been on the north side of the horse of greenstone, and as several veins of ore struck southerly above the 10, we purpose cross-cutting a few fathoms in that direction from the 20, and hope thereby to find some of them holding down. In the deep adit east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed chiefly of chlorate, which is traversed by numerous small veins of yellow ore. About 10 fathoms further driving will bring us under the orey ground passed through in the shallow adit; the latter is now extended about 30 fathoms east of the whim-shaft, where many fathoms of productive and promising ground is laid open. In the present end the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Some good work is still being broken from the roof of this level, but being so shallow nothing permanent can be reckoned on, we have, therefore, decided on sinking the east whim-shaft below this level with all dispatch; our first object will be to reach the deep adit, and then extend our workings easterly. The lode G is being stoped westerly from the sink as before, where its width is fully 4 feet, composed principally of magnetic and carbonate of iron, with yellow ore irregularly disseminated throughout. The well-defined wall met with at surface still holds down, and although the quality of the produce has been rather lower of late, yet we consider the prospects to be still good. The ore transport, both by land and sea, progresses very satisfactorily.

RAIPAS.—In the 30 fm. level stope the lode continues large, and turns out about 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change worthy of remark has taken place in the stopes on the heavy spar lode, which still yields some good quality work. The 10 north looks promising, where small veins of ore are still being met with.

OLD MINE.—In the 10 fm. level southerly the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes above this level the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom; the lode is about 10 ft. wide in the east stope, and yields about 3 tons of ore per fathom. In No. 1 foot stope the lode continues equally large, yielding 4 tons of ore per fm., the quality of which continues very mundicky. The 10 fm. level northerly is without any ore of consequence, but the lode is large and regular. The ground is all squared, and the communication from the rise to the shallow adit fully completed, where the ventilation is now all that can be desired. To the north of the rise we have set three stopes (four men in each), where the width of the lode varies from 3 to 7 feet, yielding on an average 3½ tons of ore per fathom. South of the rise the lode is about the same size as before, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The ground continues favourable in the midway cross-cut. In Carr's adit the ground is also easier, with symptoms of further improvement.

UNITED MINES.—The lode in the 40, at Ward's, is still small, but regular, with a good hanging wall. In the working below this level the lode continues 2 ft. wide, with saving work intermixed. The pitches on Woodfall's lode are turning out about the usual quantity, but part of the produce is very mundicky. At the other small workings no change has occurred worthy of notice.—CHARLES TRELEASE.

EAST KONGSBERG.—The directors of this company have received advices from their manager of the Anna Sophia Mines, enclosing the accounts of the month of March, as well as the copy of a royal edict, dated March 2, whereby the King has decreed that the rent of 96l. per annum, to be paid by the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, as a security for its obligations towards the school and poor system, shall, until further notice, be disposed of by the parson of Flesberg (one of the parishes within the precincts of the company's property), in conjunction with the manager of the mines, in accordance with the prescriptions which will be given by the church and school departments; one of which will be that an account of the fund formed by the rath is to be sent to the above-named departments at the end of every year, as well as a survey of the funds imports, and its relation to the directors of the mines. Since the receipt of the above, a telegram has been received from the manager, dated March 26, stating that a good discovery of silver has been made in the Sundse Mine, this vein being the largest yet discovered on their property, and having the most favourable indications for silver-bearing. The directors have every reason to hope that this vein will prove both lucrative and lasting.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, March 18: Roure: We have cut into the main part of St. Mark's lode about 1 foot in the 60 cross-cut, west from Rickard's shaft, where it is hard and wet, producing good stones of fine-grain ore. We have set to drive north and south on it, and, as soon as it is sufficiently drained, shall cut it out to its full length. The 20, south of Agnes' shaft, is producing ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The stollen south is being driven rapidly; the part of the lode carried produces good stones of ore. In sinking James's shaft, which is now 22 metres from surface, we have come down on a back of a lode 1 ft. wide, composed of barytes, quartz, and containing good stones of ore; this probably is a split of Agnes' lode, known as the western part, and which where in contact with the main part makes good bunches of ore; we have about 32 metres of backs at this place from the level of the stollen. The sinking of Anna's shaft goes on satisfactorily; the lode is rather hard for sinking in. Our stopes in this mine are looking well. The tribute pitches are without much alteration in value.—Rosier: The Petit Pints will be sunk to the 85 metre level by the end of the month, where we hope to find some good tribute ground.—La Grange: We have cut a kindly lode in the adit cross-cut west, which is 2 ft. wide, of a soft nature, containing some mundic and jack. The cross-cut men are put to drive on its course. The adit north of cross-cut, on Marcuard's lode, is poor. The stopes, two in number, are improved a little.—Mioche: The 60, north of Taylor's shaft, on No. 3 lode, produces stones of ore. The adit north of cross-cut, on No. 7 lode, produces stones of ore. The same level south, on the same lode, has opened a good piece of orey ground. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.—Barbecot: There is no change in the 35 metre level, north of Leontine's shaft, nor in the adit north on No. 1 lode at Brot.—Pranal: The 70, on Amantine lode, is poor. The cross-cut east in the 50, south of Amantine shaft, has been driven 6 metres through a flookan—no eastern wall yet seen. The winze sinking in the bottom of the adit level, on the western part of the Henri lode, has opened a good piece of ground. The lode in the bottom of the winze has failed in quality—now yielding some saving work. Nothing new in the cross-cut at Argentelle.—Surface: Our works have been much retarded dur-

ing the past week by heavy falls of rain or snow. Our dressing department goes on very well: we hope to have a good sampling.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices from Brazil:

Morro Velho, Jan. 25.—By the troop which leaves to-day for Rio de Janeiro, I forward 17 boxes of bar gold, containing 50 bars, weighing 77,834 ozts., equal to 747·653 lbs. troy.

Morro Velho, Feb. 16.—The produce for the month of January amounts to 38,780 ozts., and has been derived as follows:—

	Ozts.	Tons stone.	Ozts. per ton.
From General stamps	20,868	from 4010·4	= 5·203
„ Herring (East Bahu)	7,548	1086·4	= 6·947
„ Lyon (W. & Mid. Cach.)	6,531	1173·6	= 5·564
„ Arrastres	1,854		= 0·295
Total	36,801	6270·4	= 5·868
„ Prata (stamps & arrastres)	1,979		
Total produce	38,780 ozts.	= 372·558 lbs. troy.	

COST AND PROFIT—

The produce for January is	38,780 ozts.
Less loss in melting	179 ozts.
Leaving	38,601 ozts., at 7s. 7d. per ozt. £14,636 4 3
The cost for January is Rs. 77,993 $245, exchange 2s. 3d.	8,774 4 9
Leaving profit on the month's working	£ 5,861 19 6

This cost for January may be regarded as about the average, with our present increased force and the work we are carrying on under existing circumstances. General prices are not likely to increase at present here, and the rate of exchange on London having a downward tendency at this season of the year, there is the probability of our outlay being less during the next few months. Until the heavy extra work is completed for changing the machines and providing drums and pulleys for hauling with wire-rope in lieu of chain, and some other new and extra pump-work is procured and erected, our monthly outlay will necessarily be about what has been incurred in January.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 31 days, average 133·08 heads; stamps working 135 heads, average 30·57 days. Arrastres each worked 26·60 days; arrastres each produce per diem., 4·350 ozts.; stamp heads produce each per diem., 8·466 ozts.; arrastres produce on that of stamps, 5·30 per cent. The quantity of stone reduced amounts to 6270·4 tons. The killas rejected 1895·2 tons. The sand amalgamated was 2266 cubic feet, yielding 16·24 ozts. per cubic foot. A little more ore (90 tons) has been reduced in January than in December, but it may be seen the sand amalgamated has not been quite so rich, having yielded 16·24 ozts. per cubic foot, whereas the sand during the previous month yielded 17·01 ozts. Less killas was also rejected on the spalling-floors, from the less plentiful supply of stone, as already stated. The stamps have had a full supply of water, and they have done more than average duty. The machinery throughout the department has worked regularly and well, and the amalgamating process has been conducted satisfactorily.

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR—No. IV.

THE ROCKLAND MINE.

SIR,—The Rockland Mining Company was formed by Articles of Association in 1854, under the general mining law of the State of Michigan, with a capital stock of $500,000, in 20,000 shares of $25 each. The company thus formed was designed to be located upon and work a certain tract of mineral land, forming part of the original location of the Minesota Mining Company, but set off therefrom and appropriated for the location of the said Rockland Mining Company, when it should have been fully organised and certain prescribed conditions complied with on their part. One of these conditions was that the estimated value of the said location ($100,000) should be considered and expressly acknowleged in their Articles as so much actually paid in on the capital stock of said company by the original stockholders, so that the said shares, when issued, would each represent $5 of paid-up capital. The Rockland Mining Company, therefore, being thus formed and fully organised, as above stated, received a deed of conveyance of the following lands, situated in the county of Ontonagon, and State of Michigan.

The tract in question immediately adjoins the eastern line of the Minesota Company's lands, and carries across its whole breadth (some 3000 ft.) a continuation of the mineral veins which that company is so successfully working. The mineral range extending east of the Minesota Mine, and on which the Rockland Mine is situated, rises from 40 to 50 ft. above the surface of the former, the bluff affording an opportunity for drainage on the north side, and of proving the vein to the depth of 160 to 170 ft. by an adit; the valley on that side affording also abundant water for stamps, conveniences for buildings, &c., and being more accessible for teaming. An adit was commenced in 1854 at the lowest point in the valley to drive south; this adit at a distance of 390 ft. cut the north vein at a depth of 170 ft. Continued south it cuts the main vein at about the same depth, at a distance of 130 ft., and can be continued further south a distance of about 100 ft., and cut the vein next to the conglomerate, called at the Minesota Mine the south lode or vein. Seven shafts have been sunk, numbered one to seven. The respective depths of the several shafts are as follows:—Shaft No. 1, on north vein, 447 ft.; No. 2, on north vein, 152 ft.; No. 3, on north vein, 433 ft.; No. 4, on north vein, 394 ft.; No. 5, on south vein, 185 ft.; No. 6, on south vein, 74 ft.; No. 7, on branch vein, 68 ft.: total depth of shafts, 1755 ft. The lengths of the several levels are as follows:—First level, on north vein, 643 ft.; second or adit level, on north vein, 1236 ft.; third or 10 fm. level, on north vein, 1114 ft.; fourth or 20 fm. level, on north vein, 1112 ft.; fifth or 30 fm. level, on north vein, 965 ft.; sixth or 40 fm. level, on north vein, 907 ft.; seventh or 50 fm. level, on north vein, 135 ft.; adit on south vein, 685 ft.; second or 10 fm. level, on south vein, 334 ft.; adits and cross-cuts, 1295 ft.: total extent of drifting, 8426 ft.; making the aggregate extent of the shafts and drifts 10,181 ft., or nearly two miles of openings in the mine. The amount of stoping performed during the year was 7231 ft., or 1205 superficial fathoms, all on the north vein, at an average cost of $3 53c. per foot. The average yield of mineral per fathom from the stopes was 661 lbs.

The production of copper for the four years' working of the Rockland Mine has been better than that of any other mine of Lake Superior at the same stage, not excepting even the Minesota, hitherto the most successful of all. In proof of this we refer to the following statement of the respective products of the two mines, with the amount of capital expended by each company in its production:—

	Minesota Mine.	Rockland Mine.
First year	Tons 6½	23
Second year	52	137
Third year	103	245
Fourth year	307	374
Total for the four years	Tons 468½	779
Capital expended at Minesota Mine		$66,000
Capital expended at Rockland Mine		40,000

This statement shows, besides a larger product for each and every year on the part of the Rockland, an aggregate superior production of 45 per cent. for the whole period of four years, and at less than two-thirds of the expenditure of capital made by the Minesota Company. The whole quantity of mineral raised to the surface for the year 1859 was 693,717 lbs., or 346 tons. During the year 1860 the Rockland Mine produced 566 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. The average number of miners employed for the year was 124, at the average rate of $40 per month; at present they are working 124 miners, fourteen mechanics and enginemen, and ninety labourers, at mine, surface, and stamps, making, with mining captain and assistant, 230 persons employed by the company. The company has erected near No. 4 shaft a fine steam-engine for winding and pumping, and which hoists from shafts Nos. 1, 3, and 4; the cylinder is 5 ft. stroke, and 20 in. diameter, with two boilers, each 30 ft. in length by 50 in. diameter; it has attached a 6 in. plunger-pump, to raise water from the 40 fm. level to the surface. This machinery works to the entire satisfaction of the company, and is creditable to the builders, Messrs. T. B. Wayne and Co., of Detroit. A substantial house has been built over the engine; larger shaft-houses have been put up at Nos. 1, 3, and 4; and a horse-whim erected at No. 7. The mining work is under the immediate charge of Capt. Edward Jennings, of whose experience and ability it is unnecessary to speak, as he is well known in all the mining districts of Lake Superior, as well as in Cornwall (his native place), as an able and experienced mining captain, and a perfect gentleman.

The many dwelling-houses and other buildings have been put in good repair, and are sufficient for the present wants of the mines. The machinery at the stamps is in good working order, and performs to satisfaction. The company has now 100 acres of cleared lands under cultivation; the farm produced last season 50 tons of hay, 40 tons of oats, 5000 bushels of potatoes, and 2000 bushels of turnips.

The superintendent of the mine is Mr. J. B. Townsend, who is deserving the continued confidence of the company for the ability and fidelity with which he discharges his important duty.

In consequence of the depreciation of the stocks, occasioned by the political crisis, the shares of the Rockland Mine are very low; the last quotations of the Mining Board of Boston and New York were $17 to $18; last November the price was $29 to $30. Now is the time to buy for good and profitable investment.

F. A. ARTAULT,
Agent of the Ontonagon Mining District Association.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL NORRIS is showing signs of making copper as well as tin. The western shaft sinking at Craddock Moor, adjoining Wheal Norris, is producing splendid gossan, with stones of grey and black copper ore.

SOUTH CARADON HOOPER.—The lode or branch cut in the 62 fm. level is small; and as the underlie is north, it is expected the lode cut in the 47 cross-cut, having a southern underlie, is still ahead. The ground in the 47 cross-cut north is of the best description, with a favourable cross-course. The granite is of a jointy nature; and from all appearances the lode is not far ahead; and from the splendid gossan and stones of ore seen on the back near the surface a good lode may be reasonably expected.

RHYSCOG MINING COMPANY.—The transfer of this property to the company has been effected, and the directors last week gave orders for the works to be immediately commenced. The progress will be regularly reported in this Journal.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS (Scotland).—Upwards of 200 tons of copper ore are now at surface, the produce of one month's working. Considering the works here were only commenced on Jan. 1 in this year, and that the whole is in new ground, the old workings never having been examined, it may be said to be a produce seldom equalled, and still more seldom exceeded. Dressing-sheds are erected, and on Monday next dressing operations will be commenced. The success of this mine has caused great sensation, and the place is daily visited by large numbers of persons, from nobility in their carriages to the humblest cottager. The beautiful specimens of malachite and purple copper now being procured are very great attractions. We hear several new mines are being started in the locality.

SOUTH DARREN.—The 70 east is worth 12 cwts. per fm., and likely to improve further. There will be sampled on Monday (for the month) 12 tons of lead ore, worth about 240*l.*

AT PENHALE MOOR MINE they have cut the old lode in the 30 fm. level rich for tin, which is a great improvement upon the appearances in the 10 and 20 fm. levels, and indicates good results in depth. From the recent discoveries and the general prospects, this mine must ere long attain an important position.

ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (Limited).—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on March 23, a winding-up petition was presented on behalf of Mr. John Mackrell, of 34, Cannon-street West, a creditor. The registered office of the company was at 18, Cannon-street, and the petitioner alleged that the company was unable to pay its debts.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, March 28, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	
Best selected....p. ton	101 0 0	—
Tough cake..... „	98 0 0	—
Tile ..... „	98 0 0	—
Burra Burra .... „	100 0 0	—
Copiapo ..... „	92 0 0	93 0 0
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 0	-0 1 0½
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 1	— —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11	— —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0	— —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 9½	— —

IRON.	Per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 10	0- 7 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	6 0	0- —
Nail rods	7 0	0- —
„ Stafford. in London	7 7	6- 7 15 0
Bars ditto	7 10	0- 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 10	0- 8 15 0
Sheets, single	9 0	0- 9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0	0- 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0	0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 7	6- 5 10 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 15	0- 7 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 5	0- —
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10	0-12 0 0
To arrive	— —	— —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8	0- 2 10 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2 17	0- —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8	6- 2 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10	0- 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	—	— —

LEAD.		
English Pig	21 0	0-22 10 0
Ditto sheet	22 0	0- —
Ditto red lead	23 0	0-24 0 0
Ditto white	30 0	0-31 0 0
Ditto patent shot	24 0	0-24 10 0
Spanish	20 5	0-20 10 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9¼d.–10d.
Wire	9¼d.–9½d.
Tubes	10¾d.–11d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.	
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	16 10	0- —
„ (hammered).	17	0 0-18 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	18 10	0-19 0 0
English, Spring	18	0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0 0- —
„ Spindle	30	0 0- —
QUICKSILVER	7	0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.	
Foreign	18	5 0-18 10 0
To arrive	18	15 0- —

ZINC.		
In sheets	24	0 0- —

TIN.		
English, blocks	124	0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	125	0 0- —
Ditto, Refined	126	0 0- —
Banca	123	0 0-124 0 0
Straits	117	10 0-118 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8 6- 1 10 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	14 6- 1 16 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	6 6- 1 8 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	12 6- 1 14 0
IC Coke ..... „	1	2 6- 1 4 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	8 6- 1 10 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	0 0-13 10 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb. 9¼d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London 6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market is assuming a more healthy tone than for some time past; the easier state of the money market, and the demand for export having sensibly increased, a considerable improvement has taken place; buyers, however, are still rather tardy in operating, their confidence having been so much shaken by the depression which has so long reigned in all metals.

COPPER.—On Tuesday the smelters of English announced a reduction in fixed rates of ¼d. per lb. in manufactured, and 4*l.* 10s. per ton in cake and tile; the effect of this is that the market is now in a much sounder position; as the late prices have for some time been merely nominal, and underselling universal, the actual rates at which business can be done are not materially altered by the fall in the market price. Present quotations are as follows:—Sheets and sheathing, 11d. per lb.; cake and tile, 98*l.* per ton; best selected, 101*l.* Yellow metal, 9½d., having only been reduced ¼d per lb. Foreign descriptions are in fair enquiry, and tolerably steady, at 100*l.* per ton for Burra Burra; Kapunda, 98*l.*; Copiapo, 92*l.*; Chili, 82*l.* to 84*l.* in Liverpool.

IRON.—Railway bars are dull of sale, and prices unremunerative to makers. Merchant bars in pretty active demand for India; price 6*l.*, f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makes inactive. Swedes in fair enquiry at 11*l.* 10s. Many of the specifications now in the market for execution are chiefly broad sizes, which are scarce; business, therefore, is considerably retarded. Scotch pigs without alteration, still quoted 47s. 6d.

LEAD.—English pig in middling request, and firm at quotations; sheets dull. There has been a little doing during the past week in shot for exportation. Spanish pig readily placed at 20*l.* 5s., soft quality.

SPELTER.—A much better feeling exists in this metal; prices have advanced from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, and sellers are not so particularly anxious to realise as heretofore. The market is quiet, at 18*l.* 5s. Zinc in limited enquiry, at 24*l.*

TIN.—English quiet, sellers under fixed prices. Foreign without activity, and prices rather lower. Banca, 122*l.*; Straits, 116*l.* 10s. to 117*l.*

TIN-PLATES.—Several large contracts have lately been entered into at the very low prices produced by the late depressed state of the trade, being, in fact, almost forced sales; this, acting with the now steadily increasing demand, has improved the market, and we think that manufacturers have now seen the worst, and prices may be expected to rapidly recover.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is now quoted from 17*l.*, ex ship, to 17*l.* 10s. from the warehouse. Market quiet.

QUICKSILVER, 7*l.* per bottle of 75 lbs.

GLASGOW, March 27.—There has been more animation in the pig-iron market this week, and a good deal of business has been done at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 7½d., cash prompt. Some fresh speculative orders are coming in, encouraged by the more favourable aspect of the money market, and the absence of bad news from the United States. To-day the feeling is good, buyers at 47s. 4½d. cash, sellers 47s. 6d. Exports last week were 8206 tons, against 10,037 tons in the corresponding week last year.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.—Contrary to general expectation, the preliminary meeting of the ironmasters has this day decided "that prices of iron remain as before." A reduction of 10s. or 20s. per ton was looked for; but it is very questionable, even if such a reduction had been made, whether the demand for iron would have improved. It is well known that makers of middling and inferior descriptions have for some time past been underselling, and only a few of the leading houses adhere to the list prices. Copper was reduced on the 26th inst. ½d. on sheathing, making the present price 11d. Yellow metal was also reduced at the same time ¼d. per lb., making the price 9¼d. Block-tin continues without change. Tin-plates have been in more active demand, and 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for IC is now asked, f.o.b. here; cash, less 3 per cent. Scotch pigs are quoted the same as this day fortnight—47s. 6d. for No. 1, g.m.b., f.o.b. at Glasgow, nett cash, with a steady market.

The MINING SHARE MARKET, which has been this week greatly interrupted by a heavy settlement for the fornightly account and by the holiday, has not shown much general improvement, but there has been a considerable degree of excitement in one or two mines, and a large business done in them at greatly advanced prices, thus clearly showing that it is not so much the absence of money, but the want of improvement in mines generally, that has been the cause of the depression in the market, to which we particularly referred last week. And as an instance of how soon the market for any particular stock improves upon a discovery in the mine, we have had an example in East Caradon, which rose 18,000*l.* in market value in about two hours on Wednesday morning, when it was rumoured that the caunter lode had been cut into at the 60. The shares opened at 16, sellers, and quickly rose to 19, buyers, and after a very active business, and reaching 20*l.* per share, they leave off 19 to 19¼. On Thursday the copy of a telegram from the mine was sent to the shareholders, stating—"At the 60 cross-cut a lode has been intersected, 2½ ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fm., with a slight *north* underlie." As the caunter lode for which the cross-cut was driven, underlies *south*, it has led some to consider that the lode now cut is not the caunter, but a new lode; if so it is important, and a few days will decide the matter. The mine has now reached a value of 120,000*l.*, and not more than two years ago the shares were sold at 1s. 6d. per share, thus showing not only a remarkable instance of perseverance and good fortune, but that the miners' motto should ever be "*Nil desperandum.*" In East Grenville, also, a great rise took place on the same day, from 14s. to 27s. 6d., 30s., and they leave off 25s. to 27s. 6d. The cause of the rise is that copper ore is coming into the engine-shaft, and some of it yielding 20 per cent. On Wednesday the agent reported that two kibblesfull of rich stuff had been broken, and the ore is lengthening. The mine is watched with great interest, as a course of ore in the shaft, which now seems probable, would make the shares at a high price. South Frances shares have been flatter, and leave off 150 to 160; this is owing, first, to the resolution passed at the West Basset meeting to continue the law-suit, and to the small sampling last week; and in reference to the latter we understand very little, if any, ore has yet been taken away for the new discoveries at Pascoe's shaft, and that the samplings will now be increased. Gonamena, 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed 654*l.* 2s. 7d. against the company, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report states that for want of sufficient stamping power less tin has been returned than had been expected, but the reserves have increased, and a good piece of tin ground gone over in the 70 for 12 fms. long; altogether it is said the mine never looked better than at present, though the call is a disappointment. West Caradon, 74½ to 76½, ex div.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 7038*l.* 9s. 4d., and a dividend of 2*l.* and a bonus of 10s. per share declared, leaving 4478*l.* 9s. 11d. to credit of next account. The profit on two months' working was 2445*l.* 1s. 3d. The report is considered the best for some months, and the next sampling will be the same quantity but of better quality than the last: 100 men are employed on tutwork, and 180 on tribute. The 155 end on new, or Jenning's lode, is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. Pryor's shaft is down 27 fms., the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and showing good prospects for ore when deeper. East Carn Brea shares rose soon after our last to 9*l.*, and became in great demand, but leave off flatter at 8½ to 8¾; the report states that at the 40 the south lode, east and west, is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 26 west, 2 tons per fm.; the 40 west, on middle lode, 2 tons per fm. In the 50 cross-cut the middle lode has been intersected (this caused the rise in shares), and yielding some rich yellow ore, but from the flood of water issuing it will take some days, it is reported, to learn its character. Alfred Consols, 2¾ to 3; Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 34; Carn Brea, 87½ to 92½; Cook's Kitchen, 15½ to 16½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 20 to 22; Great South Tolgus, 6¼ to 6¾; Great Wheal Fortune, 9 to 10; Herodsfoot, 35 to 37; Hingston Down, 2½ to 2¾; Kelly Bray, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Lady Bertha, 19s. to 21s. East Basset shares rose to 112, and were firmer for a time, but leave off 102½ to 107½; at the meeting a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared; the profit on the two months was 2223*l.* 11s. 6d., and a balance in hand, after payment of a dividend, of 2002*l.* 13s. 9d. We understand the lode in the 80 is valued at 40*l.* per fm., and the 90, 15*l.* per fm. West Sharp Tor shares have been in request at 40 to 50; the mine is in the neighbourhood of Phœnix, and 150 fms. deep, and ore said to be coming into the lode. There are only 256 shares, and the price once reached 200*l.*, and then down to 10*l.*, and a course of ore will send them high again. Great Retallack, 28s. to 30s.; the report of Monday states the lode in the bottom level is looking better. The smelters having expressed a wish that the 1000 tons of blende should be divided into four parcels of 250 tons each, so as to get samples more accurately taken, the committee have ordered it to be done, and this will delay the bids for some few days beyond the 28th. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 1½ to 2; the mine has sold 10 tons of tin for the month.

Marke Valley shares in good request, at 6½ to 6¾; New Seton, 48 to 50; North Basset, 5½ to 6; North Downs rose to 4¼, and in request, but leave off at 4 to 4½; North Frances, 4⅜ to 4⅞; North Robert, ⅞ to 1; North Trelawny, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 27 to 28; Providence Mines, 37 to 39; Rosewarne United, 20 to 22; Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 12s.; South Basset, 15 to 16; South Caradon, 300 to 310; South Carn Brea, 3 to 3¼; St. Ives Consols, 35 to 37½; Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3; the 90-east here has greatly improved, and an important point to watch (as well as the shaft) is the 100 west, which is coming under the ore ground in the 90. Stray Park, 34 to 36. Trelyon Consols, 13 to 14; Trencrom, 3½ to 4; Trevoole, 4½ to 4¾; Vale of Towy, 8s. to 9s.; Wendron Consols, 16 to 18; West Seton, 345 to 355; Wheal Basset, 105 to 110; Wheal Buller, 120 to 125; Wheal Clifford, 180 to 185, and have been in request; Wheal Grylls, 4 to 4½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12 to 13; Wheal Ludcott, 3½ to 3¾; Wheal Margaret, 46 to 48, and are getting in demand; Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 16; Wheal Seton, 85 to 90; Wheal Trelawny, 11 to 12; Wheal Unity, 9s. to 11s.; Pendeen, 5 to 5½; the sampling this week is 334 tons of copper ore, with 10 tons of the best. Silver Vein, 2 to 3.

On the Stock Exchange, transactions in Mining Shares have been moderate during the week, and prices were in most cases firmly maintained. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 110, 109½, 111; East Caradon, 15¾, 16¼, 18, 19¼, 19¾, 19¼, 19¾; Great South Tolgus, 6½; Herodsfoot, 37; Hingston Down, 2¼, 2⅜; North Downs, 4½; Providence, 38; West Caradon, 77, 77½; Wheal Buller, 124; East Wheal Russell, 6¾, 6⅞; South Wheal Frances, 150; Stray Park, 35; Tincroft, 5½, 5⅝. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1¼, 1½, 1⅝, 1⅝; General, 22; Port Phillip, ⅜. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Linares, 9⅜; United Mexican, 5¼, 4¾, 5⅛, 5, 4¾, 5, 5⅛, 5, 5¼, 5⅛, 5⅛; St. John del Rey, 31¼, 31; Cobre, 40, 39¼.

The market, "outside," for Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares during the week has been steady, though quiet. In United Mexican shares a still further advance has taken place, the quotation being 5¼, 5⅜; Great Northern have been in slight demand, at 1⅛, 1¼; Worthing, 17s., 18s., quiet; Cobre Copper, 39, 41; General, 22, 23. Linares, 9, 9¼, ex div. of 6s. 8d. per share; at the meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit in the six months of 7889*l.* Fortuna, 2, 2⅛; the accounts presented showed a profit for the past year of 248*l.*, and the mine looking well; the fall in the price of lead has materially affected both these mines. Lusitanian, 2, 2¼, nominal; the meeting is called for April 11. St. John del Rey, 31, 31½; by the advices to hand there appears every prospect of the returns continuing at the present ratio; and as the profit for the past few months has nearly reached 6000*l.* per month, increased dividends must accrue to the shareholders. Labuan Coal has been quoted 2⅜, 3¼ prem.; the directors have made a call of 1*l.* per share. Nerbudda Coal, 4¼; Dun Mountain, ⅛, ⅞.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1304 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,928*l.* 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 103*l.* 5s. 10d.; average produce, 19⅞; average price per ton, 18*l.* 7s.; quantity of fine copper, 259 tons 3¼ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Feb. 26	1409	£110 3 0	11⅝	£10 11 6	£90 19 6
March 26	1304	103 5 10	19⅞	18 7 0	92 6 6

Compared with the last sale, which was also the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 15s.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 3s. Of the 1304 tons sold on Tuesday, 365 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9½, and sold at an average standard of 115*l.* 4s. 6d.=87. 6s. 3d. per ton of ore. The remaining 939 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 23 1/8, and sold at an average standard of 100*l.* 10s. 9d.=21*l.* 4s. per ton of ore. On April 9 there will be 1786 tons of ore offered for sale, from Cobre, Knockmahon, Wheal Maria, Ookip, and Hunterdon.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£7 0 0	£7168 0 0
West Basset	0 10 0	3000 0 0
East Basset	5 0 0	2560 0 0
South Caradon	5 0 0	2560 0 0
West Caradon	2 10 0	2560 0 0
Marke Valley	0 5 0	2250 0 0
Par Consols	0 5 0	1600 0 0
East Caradon	0 5 0	1536 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 5 0	1477 0 0
Bedford United	0 4 0	800 0 0
South Wheal Frances	1 10 0	744 0 0
Cwmystwith	5 0 0	640 0 0
Mount Pleasant	1 0 0	640 0 0
Frank Mills	0 2 6	625 0 0
South Tolgus	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Buller	2 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	512 0 0
Spearne Moor	1 10 0	420 0 0
Orsedd	0 0 9	184 0 0
Linares	0 6 8	5000 0 0
Total		£35,300 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months ending December showed—Balance last audit, 2386*l.*; ore sold, and sundries, 8557*l.* 9s. 4d.=10,943*l.* 9s. 4d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries for November, 2988*l.* 13s. 5d.; Dec., 2911*l.* 12s. 8d.: leaving credit balance, 5043*l.* 3s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 2657*l.* 2s. 3d. A dividend, with bonus, of 2560*l.* (5*l.* per share), was declared, and 2483*l.* 3s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. P. Clymo reported that he was happy in being still able to congratulate the shareholders on having a very good and productive mine, with every prospect of a continuance.

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last audit, 2339*l.* 2s. 3d.; ore sold (deducting 199*l.* 15s. 1d. dues, at 1-16th), 2996*l.* 6s. 9d.; sundries, 7*l.* 6s. 1d.=5342*l.* 15s. 1d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 780*l.* 1s. 4d.: leaving credit balance, 4562*l.* 13s. 9d. The profit on the two months' working was 2223*l.* 11s. 6d. A dividend of 2560*l.* (5*l.* per share) was declared, and 2002*l.* 13s. 9d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. W. Nancarrow and Jas. Pope reported upon the position and prospects of the mines. The credits for the next account will exceed the present by about 250*l.*

At Wheal Buller meeting, on March 19, the accounts for January and February showed—Balance last audit, 732*l.* 1s. 7d.; copper ores, 1562*l.* 16s. 10d.; tin, 2195*l.* 2s. 11d.=4490*l.* 1s. 4d.—Labour cost, 1766*l.* 12s. 8d.; merchants (including new boiler and stamps' axle), 845*l.* 12s. 11d.; lord's dues (1-16th), 234*l.* 17s. 5d.; charged for tin Jan. 13, not then sold, 400*l.* The profit on the two months' working was 510*l.* 16s. 9d. By dividend of 512*l.* (2*l.* per share), and 730*l.* 18s. 4d. carried to next account. Capts. J. Brown and J. Davey, jun., having resigned, Messrs. S. and R. Davey were requested to engage an efficient underground agent. The report is among the British Mines.

At the West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Harris in the chair), a dividend of 2*l.* and a bonus of 10s. per share were declared, carrying forward to the credit of the next account the sum of 4473*l.*

At Alfred Consols meeting, on March 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 535*l.* 19s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1853*l.* 4s. 9d.=2399*l.* 3s. 10d.—Ore sold (deducting 60*l.* 17s. 2d. dues, at 1-18th), 1034*l.* 14s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 1354*l.* 9s. 4d. A call of 5s. 3d. per share was made. Capts. Uren and Hosking reported upon the various points of operation. The future monthly loss is estimated at 150*l.*

At Wheal Sithney and Carnmeal United Mines meeting, on March 22, the accounts to Feb. 15 showed—Balance last account, 1868*l.* 7s. 6d.; labour cost from August, 1960*l.* 16s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 1403*l.* 0s. 5d.; calls unpaid, but charged per contra, 650*l.*=5832*l.* 4s. 4d.—Calls received, 3072*l.*; tin sold, 568*l.* 10s. 7d.: leaving debit balance, 2241*l.* 13s. 9d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capts. M. W. Martyn and W. Chappell reported that the principal features about the sett is that it is on the same parallel as Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, and contains the same cross-courses. The immense productiveness of these mines, they continue, is well known, besides the close proximity of the rich tin ground on Carnmeal lode, in Great Wheal Fortune, together with the character of the lodes and strata in Wheal Sithney, being so much like that in Wheal Metal, cannot fail to inspire confidence of success in Wheal Sithney and Carnmeal.

At Wheal Grylls meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 131*l.* 19s. 11d.

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford Consols meeting, on March 23 (Capt. E. S. Gard, M.P., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 217*l.* 8s. 3d.; ore sold, 545*l.* 17s. 11d.; calls received, 709*l.* 12s. 6d.=1470*l.* 18s. 8d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1140*l.* 19s. 2d.: leaving credit balance, 329*l.* 19s. 6d. Capts. Gard and Phillips reported that in Gard's shaft they find all the main part of the lode standing to the north, and are compelled to take this portion of the lode down, which has impeded their progress in sinking. The lode in the shaft is now full 8 ft. wide, and the specimens of gossan and ore sent to the office speak for its character. It is admitted by all the practical men who have seen the burrow to be one of the finest ever seen in the district. They sold on the 21st inst. 156 tons of ore, realising, without carriage, 510*l.*, and will be able to sample at least the same quantity in the next two months.

At West Great Work meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed debit balance, 267*l.* 19s. 2d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made; and Capt. Charles Carkeek appointed manager in the room of Capt. Prince, resigned. The agents reported very favourably on the mine, one end being valued at 25*l.* per fathom.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Monday (Mr. P. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 357*l.* A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Brookwood Mine meeting, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday (Mr. Docker in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 465*l.* 10s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made, making 1000*l.* The captain's report was considered satisfactory. The new drawing-machine is incomplete, in consequence of the castings and the other iron-work not having been delivered in accordance with the orders. The new dressing-floors, which are now being made, have been delayed by the continued frosty weather. A parcel of about 30 tons of ore is ready for market.

At North Providence Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Bush in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 460*l.*

At West Wendron Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 218*l.* 11s.; calls received, 656*l.* 15s. 3d.=875*l.* 6s. 3d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 704*l.* 4s. 8d.: leaving credit balance, 171*l.* 1s. 7d. There was a balance of liabilities over assets of 175*l.* 8s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capts. Kendall and Hore reported on the various points of operation. The engine went to work on Thursday last, and continues to work well.

At the Garden Mine meeting, on March 19, the accounts for the three months ending Jan. showed—Balance last audit, 315*l.* 14s. 2d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 566*l.* 19s. 1d.=882*l.* 3s. 3d.—Calls received, 500*l.*; tin sold, 38*l.* 4s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 343*l.* 18s. 9d. A call of 6*l.* per share was made. The 14 unappropriated shares were thrown over; henceforth the mine will be in 114 shares. Capt. Nicholas White reported that in about two months they expect to get the engine at work.

At Dale Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 256*l.* 12s. 3d. The appointment of Mr. Dunsford as secretary was confirmed. Details in another column.

At Huckworthy Bridge Copper Mine meeting, on March 16 (Mr. W. M. Whittell in the chair) the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 370*l.* 11s. 10d.; mine cost, 215*l.* 4s. 2d.; sundries, 83*l.* 3s. 5d.=668*l.* 19s. 5d.—Calls received, 388*l.* 2s. 9d.; leaving debit balance, 280*l.* 16s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Daw, Whittell, Nicholls, Pearse, Wagstaffe, and Rowland, were appointed committee for the ensuing three months. Mr. W. Thomson was appointed London secretary, at a salary of 5*l.* 5s. per month, including office and all other expenses.

At the North Minera Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Lankshear in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 4411*l.* It was resolved to divide the sett.

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1752*l.* 16s. 4d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 695*l.* 17s. 3d. =2448*l.* 13s. 7d.—Calls received, 1218*l.*; tin sold, 49*l.* 1s.: leaving debit balance, 1181*l.* 12s. 7d. The loss on the three months' working was 646*l.* 16s. 3d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. The salary of Mr. Paull, the purser, was fixed at 6*l.* 6s., and that of Capt. G. Jewills at 8*l.* 8s. per month.

At the Wheal Nelson Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Steele in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1078*l.* A call of 4s. per share was made, when it was resolved that all operations be suspended.

At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. Clymo in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December showed—Balance last audit, 1095*l.* 5s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3288*l.* 8s. 9d.=4383*l.* 14s. 7d. —Calls (including 477*l.* 11s. 5d. arrears), 901*l.* 3s. 6d.; ore sold, 2018*l.* 14s.: leaving debit balance, 1463*l.* 17s. 1d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Captains Clymo, Hancock, and Whitford reported that, although they cannot meet the expenditure, their prospects are such as to warrant a vigorous working of the mine.

At the Devon and Courtenay Mining Company general meeting, on March 19, the accounts for January and February showed, after all calls were paid, a debit balance of 263*l.* A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. T. Bawden reported that "the pitch in bottom of the 100, on caunter, working by one man and one boy, at 10s., is worth 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. The pitch in back of the 100, working by two men, at 11s. in 1*l.*, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The pitch in back of the 90, working by two men, at 12s. in 1*l.*, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The pitch in back of the 80, working by one man and one boy, at 12s. in 1*l.*, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Our ore for sale on Thursday is worth about 70*l.*"

At Wheal Anne (St. Austell) meeting, on March 21 (Capt. H. B. Grose in the chair), the reports of Capts. Wm. Nancarrow (of East Basset), H. B. Grose (of the Cornubia Tin Mine), and Nicholas Pascoe (of Penhale Moor), having been read, explaining the value of the property, and the great advantage for working it by means of an adit level, which is nearly home to the lodes, 40 fms. deep at the lowest point, also a full supply of water for stamping-power to any extent, was considered highly satisfactory, and the prospects of the mine warranting good profits to the shareholders as soon as stamping-power is erected. It was proposed by Capt. H. B. Grose, and seconded by Capt. N. Pascoe,—"That the mine be divided into 100 parts or shares." A call of 30s. per share was made. Capt. H. B. Grose was appointed manager and purser, at 6*l.* 6s. per month. Messrs. W. West, Francis, and Hooper were nominated the committee of management for the next three months; and the works in the mine to be proceeded with immediately.

At Wheal Concord, on March 21, a large number of gentlemen assembled to witness the formal setting to work of Bastier's chain-pump, which has been adopted by the company for draining the mine—the inducement to its adoption being that it utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power, and costs but about one-fourth that of an ordinary pump. Many mine captains and engineers were present, and expressed a favourable opinion as to the capabilities of the pump, but the question was raised whether the pump was applicable for sinking with. In another column we publish some remarks upon the subject, and a letter from Mr. Bastier, showing that the objection referred to is without foundation. The prospects of Wheal Concord were considered to be good, the mine being likely, ere long, to become a profitable one.

At the Linares Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Crosby in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the six months' ending December of 7889*l.* 8s. 9d., upon which a dividend of 6s. 8d. per share was declared. We refer the shareholders to a lengthened statement from Mr. J. Taylor, jun., upon the position and prospects of their property, which appears in another column. This statement cannot fail to be the more satisfactory inasmuch as it is the result of that gentleman's personal observation.

At the Fortuna Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed—For the first six months a loss of 1338*l.*, and a profit for the second six months of 1586*l.*: leaving a nett profit upon the year of 248*l.* Details are to be found in another column.

At the Labuan Coal Company meeting, on March 23, the directors made a call of 1*l.* per share.

At the Asphaltum Company second ordinary meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. William B. Ford in the chair), the report was unanimously adopted, a dividend was declared upon the four months' working at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and 247*l.* 5s. 8d. carried over to the credit of profit and loss account for the ensuing year.

At the Reliance and East of England Life Office annual general meeting), on Tuesday, the directors reported the continued prosperity of the society. The total receipts in the past year were 34,469*l.* After providing for all claims, expenses, &c., a sum of 14,801*l.* has been added to the accumulated funds. The recent valuations of the actuary show that there is a sum of 19,091*l.* as the surplus since last distribution.

Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley, bullion brokers, have forwarded us the following particulars respecting the precious metals:—

GOLD.—The shipments of gold to America have been resumed this week on a rather larger scale, the *America* having taken 86,700*l.*, and the *Edinburgh* 102,030*l.*; the *Pera* has also taken 16,000*l.* to Bombay. We have had, however, large arrivals from the Continent, and these are likely to continue. About 160,000*l.* has been sent into the Bank during the past few days, and further amounts are likely to follow, the *Pera* having brought about 43,000*l.* from Australia, and other arrivals from Melbourne are now daily looked for.

SILVER.—The silver ex *La Plata* has been sold at 60⅝d. per oz. standard; and the *Pera* took about 182,240*l.* to Bombay. The market is quiet at present, and we do not expect any large amount will go by the next mail to India and China of April 4.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—The dollars ex *La Plata* have been fixed at 59¼d., and the market is rather quiet.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, 74 ships arrived; there was rather more enquiry for first-class house coals, but no improvement in price. Hartley's quote an advance of 3d. per ton; manufacturers' without alteration; best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s.—On Wednesday, 20 ships arrived. The weather being extremely mild the demand for house coals was dull, at Monday's prices, with a very small amount of business. Hartley's scarce, and realised a further advance of 3d. per ton; manufacturers' without change; Stewart's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Bute Tanfield, 13s. per ton: 46 cargoes unsold; 85 ships at sea.—On Friday, being Good Friday, no market was held.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By Messrs. Laird's Monthly Circular, we learn that the quantity of Coal exported during February was 413,908 tons, against 341,842 tons in the corresponding month of 1860, showing an increase of 72,066 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 204,903 tons; Yorkshire, 15,631 tons; Liverpool, 48,408 tons; Severn, 117,977 tons; and Scotch, 26,989 tons. The total exports for January and February were 798,918 tons, against 731,538 tons in 1860, being an increase of 67,380 tons.

CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for Feb. as 26. They have consumed 2494 tons of coal, and lifted 18·5 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 50,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. coal. At Dolcoath they stop stem times, and the lift has been idle. At Carn Brea a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples.

MINING IN NORTH WALES—No. I.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Many of the mines of Flint and Denbigh have had one working, like Cornwall upwards of 50 years ago, before the steam-engine was introduced to lay bare her vast resources in the deep. At present comparatively little is doing in the way of scientific and extensive mining, but wherever tried success has followed. MINERA, in its second working, is proving this, with every other mine in the district tried in the deep. It is matter of surprise that so extensive and interesting a field of mineral wealth, only requiring small capital with intelligent and honest agency, should remain in its present comparatively deserted state. The great limestone formation of North Wales commences at Great Ormes Head, near Llandudno, and extends to about six miles below Oswestry, a total distance of about 50 miles. It is divided into two ranges—one on the west of the Vale of Clwyd, extending from Great Ormes Head to a point south of Ruthin; the other on the east of the Vale of Clwyd, from Prestatyn to below Oswestry. In the former range but little has been done in the way of mining, though at Llandudno one of the richest copper mines ever known in England was formerly worked. The geological features are the same as that on the east, and there can be but little doubt that, when more fully explored, mines of equal value will be discovered. There are some fine lodes in the neighbourhood of Abergele, which have produced much ore shallow, and are well worth exploring in the productive measures at the foot of the hills. The eastern range has been the great one from Talargoch on the north to Minera, a distance of nearly 25 miles, where a continued run of mines, unapproached in Europe for richness and permanence, have been worked.

TALARGOCH has been working for ages, and is now working. PANT-Y-GO, in the Halkin Mountain, near the now numerous family of "Gwiogs," made upwards of 70,000*l.* per annum for many years, and in 1802 cleared 103,000*l.*, a result unparalleled in any other district. The HENDRE MINES, from 1837 to 1850 returned 27,523 tons of lead.

The MILWR MINES founded the fortunes of several families. The MOLD MINES had in places courses of ore 9 ft. thick—solid. MAES-Y-SAFEN and the WESTMINSTER MINES have been, and are now, making great profits. MINERA, the prince of lead mines, will this month sell 500 tons of lead, and has prospects unequalled by any mine in the kingdom, not excepting the Devon Great Consols. PARK MINES and POOL PARK, in contiguity to Minera, have been very successful; the former gave a profit of 162,000*l.* and the latter 110,000*l.* from the shallow bunches only. The courses of ore in the deep known to exist are untouched. The district will bear comparison with Cornwall. The prizes have been many, and almost without an exception the mines have paid handsomely for the capital invested. The district also presents facilities for working unknown to the clay-slate and granite formation, for the mines in the majority of instances, in their infancy, can be worked dry, engine power only being required to follow known courses of ore; thus failures, where there were failures, involved only a small loss compared with mining, where an essential preliminary is a steam-engine, and results can be obtained by the outlay of an amount of capital that in mining generally would only serve for the veriest preliminaries. North Wales presents opportunities for mining enterprise, and prospects of great and easy success, unequalled in the United Kingdom or in the world.

MINING IN THE SOUTH OF DEVON.

The *Mining Journal*, the accredited organ of mining industry at home and abroad, has always recognised the claim which Devonshire has upon the attention of all engaged in mining pursuits, and has at all times laid open its columns to any statements tending to enlighten the public mind upon what cannot be any longer regarded as unworthy of attention—the mineral wealth of Devon. To satisfy the known public wants in this respect will be the future aim of your correspondent, who, it must be confessed, has an ample field to work upon, and, it may be added, an unknown one; indeed, it is difficult to understand how a country which at one time supplied to other countries so much tin, iron, copper, &c., and has from an early date yielded its precious treasures—the baser metals—has not been thought worthy of having events connected with its mining industry duly, or indeed at all, recorded. The news of the time seems to have hitherto satisfied the desire for knowledge of Devon mining, and the result is that no authentic record exists of its past history. It is, therefore, impossible, having scarcely any data, to trace satisfactorily the progress of mining in Devon hitherto, with the exception of tin. It is evident that owing to bad management, under the direction of some unprincipled parties, has undoubtedly thrown a gloom over certain parts of this district, and capital has from time to time been diverted from a legitimate source of employment: but I am happy in being able to announce a new era in this respect, as evinced by the success which has attended the working of the WHEAL EMMA and BROOKWOOD, QUEEN and KING OF DART. These mines possess some geological features of interest, to which I will more particularly refer hereafter. They present, as far as can be ascertained, good chances of success. Upwards of 3000*l.* worth of copper ore have been extracted from the shallow levels; the indications in the bottom levels being of a highly favourable nature. The apathy which has hitherto existed seems to be wearing off; and I, therefore, join all well-wishers to this district in hoping that the intelligence, industry, and wealth of our inhabitants will be no longer wanting their proper direction.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE. — On Monday evening last, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, F.G.S., a gentleman who has earned a scientific reputation as the general director and restorer of the geological illustrations and the extinct animals at the Sydenham Palace grounds, delivered a very interesting lecture at the Institution, Camborne, on "Fossil Geology." The talented lecturer introduced his subject by stating that by the title of the lecture the subject might not appear to many of his audience to have any direct bearing on the objects of the Miners' Association; but as all knowledge had some practical use in every-day life, so the science of geology must be pre-eminently useful to those gentlemen engaged in mining pursuits in the county of Cornwall. And although fossil geology had no direct bearing on the mineral veins and lodes of metalliferous mines, yet in the coal districts it was so important that the knowledge of this science was the means of the coal measures being worked with the greatest practical economy; for so useful and correct has science become in its practical application and results, that from the careful study of the different formations and deposits of ground overlapping each other in the North of England and Wales, the presence of coals in any locality can be calculated with the greatest nicety, and if a doubt should in any instance arise where there is a great similarity in the strata—as, for instance, the old red sandstone and new red sandstone formations—such doubts may at once be solved by the presence of certain fossils embedded therein. And the study of fossil geology being so useful in the coal districts, from analogous reasoning the study of the local geology of the county may become equally useful to the practical miner, by leading him to the correct observation of nature's laws in all her works, which indicate matchless wisdom; for the same laws by careful research are found to produce the like results under all analogous circumstances. As an illustration of this, he traced the beautiful sequences which exist in the works of creation. In the discussion which followed the lecture he explained the nature of certain Cornish rocks, lodes, and cross-courses, and the analogy which exists between the faults of the coal districts and the cross-courses in the county of Cornwall. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hawkins for his very able lecture.

AUDITING COST-BOOK MINE ACCOUNTS.—Hitherto adventurers in Cornish mines have congratulated themselves that one at least of the advantages of the Cost-book System was that the accounts were readily understood by every partner, whether a professional accountant or otherwise, and that consequently every partner could ascertain for himself, and that, too, without trouble, whether affairs were going on properly; but they must henceforth cease to entertain any such fallacious notions, for a Cornishman well acquainted with mining—Mr. Charles Parry, of Camborne—seriously informs them in "A Few Remarks on Auditing of Cornish Mining Accounts," that unless a mine inspecting auditor, to which honourable profession he himself belongs, be employed, the apparent available balances "may be increased at pleasure—a fallacious and fraudulent value may for a time be given to the shares, greatly profitable to all adventurers desirous of selling, but leading to results fatal to the interests of that important class who invest permanently." It has heretofore been thought that cost-book accounts were of so lucid a character that they almost audited themselves; that is to say, that an error stood so prominently forward that it could not be missed, but Mr. Parry maintains precisely the opposite opinion; the books necessary for a cost-book mine are, according to his inferences, numerous, complicated, and difficult of comprehension. "There are twelve or more books of accounts," says Mr. Parry, "each one of an important character, and if a mining adventure is to be kept in a healthy state they will monthly require a rigid audit." Mr. Parry has not, however, we are glad to find, the address to declare that mine accounts *are* complicated, they are only "made complicated," in order, we presume, to give business to a professional accountant: adventurers have themselves to decide whether they will have cost-book accounts simple as they naturally are, or complicated as they may be made to be—this appears to be about the clearest rendering which can be given of the question put by Mr. Parry for the consideration of the adventurers in Cornish mines. The pamphlet before us, however, is worthy of perusal, as it contains some useful hints in connection with mine accounts, and the subjoined interesting little extract showing the undoubted value of tin. "Three centuries ago Carew wrote—'Cornish tin openeth so large a field to the country's benefit, is in working so pliant, for sight so fair, and in use so necessary, as thereby the inhabitants gain wealth, the merchants traffic, and the whole realm a reputation; and with such plenty thereof hath Providence stuffed the bowels of this little angle, that it overfloweth England, watereth Christendom, and is derived to a great part of the world besides. In travelling abroad, in tarrying at home, in eating and drinking, in doing aught of pleasure or necessity, tin, either in its own shape, or transformed into other fashions, is always requisite—always ready for our service: but I shall rather disgrace than endear it by mine over weak commendation, and sooner tire myself than draw the fountains of its praises dry. Let this, therefore, suffice that it cannot be of mean price which hath found with it diamonds amongst gold, and in it silver.'"

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The following is, we understand, the classification likely to be adopted by Her Majesty's Commissioners:—

SECTION 1.—RAW MATERIALS.—Mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products; chemical substances and products, and pharmaceutical processes; substances used for food, including wines; animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures.

SECTION 2.—MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING.—Railway plant, including locomotive engines and carriages; carriages not connected with rail or tram-roads; manufacturing machines and tools; machinery in general as applied to industry; agricultural and horticultural machines and implements; civil engineering, architectural, and building contrivances; military engineering, armour and accoutrements, ordnance, and small arms; naval architecture, ship's tackle; philosophical instruments and processes depending upon their use; photography, and photographic apparatus; horological instruments; musical instruments; surgical instruments and appliances.

SECTION 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Cotton; flax and hemp; silk and velvet; woollen and worsted, including mixed fabrics generally; carpets; woven, spun, felted, and laid fabrics, when shown as specimens of printing or dyeing; tapestry, lace, and embroidery; skins, furs, feathers, and hair; leather, including saddlery and harness; articles of clothing; paper, stationery, printing, and bookbinding; educational works and appliances; furniture and upholstery, including paper hangings and papier-mache; iron and general hardware; steel and cutlery; works in precious metals, and their imitations, and jewellery; glass; pottery; manufactures not included in previous classes.

SECTION 4.—FINE ARTS (MODERN).—Architecture; paintings in oil and water colours, and drawings; sulpture, models, die-sinking, and intaglios; etchings and engravings.

FRENCH IRON TRADE.—The disproportion which existed for some years in the price of raw iron, the produce of France and that of Great Britain and Belgium, is annually disappearing, but French manufacturers are by no means capable of competing in fine work with the English. The decrease in the quantity of bar-iron imported into France is remarkable, as it proves the fallacy of the predictions delivered by the protectionists with respect to the invasion of English produce.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Marine has decided to establish eight electric lights on the coast of the department of the Seine Inférieure. These eight lights are to be placed at Cape de la Heve, Cape Antifer, Etretat, Fecamp, St. Valery-en-Caux, the point of Ailly, Dieppe, and Treport. The object of these lights is to maintain a communication with ships within sight of land, and to transmit the news rapidly to the interior. A contract was concluded at the Marine Office at Havre on Saturday last for the construction of these eight lights.

GEOLOGY OF CASTLETON, DERBYSHIRE.—At the Manchester Geological Society, on Tuesday, Mr. John Taylor, jun., read a paper on the "Geology of Castleton." Mr. Taylor described the geological character of the mountain limestone in the district, and said that the locality had an abundance of organic remains in various forms of crystalisation. The information given by Mr. Taylor led to the determination to form an excursion party to the neighbourhood, and the Chairman said that the opportunity would be a good one to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Elias Hall, an old member of the Society, and whose remains were buried in Castleton churchyard, but no tomb-stone marked the spot. Mr. Elias Hall had worked hard as a geologist for upwards of 70 years. He had attended a meeting of the Manchester Society after he was 89 years of age. He was the first who made a model of Derbyshire, and Prof. Sedgwick stated that he received his first lessons from him. A subscription was at once entered into to construct a tombstone over the remains of Mr. Elias Hall, Mr. Alderman Harvey, Mr. Dickinson, and others, attaching their names thereto. The proceedings were concluded by a vote of thanks to Mr. Taylor for his paper.

COUPLING THE RAILS OF RAILWAYS.—An invention has recently been provisionally specified for Mr. J. M. Heard, of Prairie Station, Mississippi, U.S., the object of which is to connect together the abutting ends of rails in a manner that will allow of the expansion and contraction of the rails consequent on the changes of temperature, and provide against the jarring, and, consequently, the wearing loose and springing of the rails at the joints, occasioned by the concussion of passing and repassing trains over the rails, and also against lateral thrust of the rails at the joints. Supposing the ordinary T rails to be used, the head is cut away for a given distance from one side of the abutting rails to make the head flush with the neck of the rail, and the portions thus removed from the adjoining rails are made good by a filling piece, which restores the contour with the coupled rails. In the ends of the rails a horizontal slot is cut, and a rib, or projection, on the inner face of this filling piece enters and fills the slots, and projects slightly beyond the neck of the rails. At each extremity of these rails, and forming part with it, are screw-bolts, which are intended to project through bolt-holes in a fish plate on the other side of the joint to that on which the filling piece is situate. The fish plate and the filling plate are secured to the rails by means of screw-bolts, which pass through round holes made therein, and elongated holes made in the rails. These coupling pieces fill the hollow in the sides of the rails (at their extremity), and thus serve to strengthen the head of the rail, the rail's neck, and the entire joint.

Now ready, price 6s., or 78 postage stamps, Mr. THOMAS TAPPING on the COLLIERY AND ORE-MINE INSPECTION AND TRUCK ACTS. The work can be had from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 25th March.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols	62	£16 7 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	10½	7 0 0	Treffry's Trustees.
ditto	10½	7 0 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold on the 28th March.

Westminster	100	12 11 0	Adam Eyton.
Maesysafn	11	12 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	20	12 9 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lisbon	40	12 4 6	ditto.
Fronlasa	13	12 14 6	ditto.
Roman Gravels	20	12 18 0	ditto.
Pool Park	20	12 17 6	A. Courage & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 20th March.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Par Consols	25	13	3	15	£70 0 0	£1798 11 9	—
West Fowey Cons.	13	12	0	7	70 0 0	952 4 4	—

Sold on the 23d March.

Drake Walls	7	10	0	0	74 0 0	—	—Michell & Co.
ditto	8	0	0	0	70 5 0	—	— ditto
St. Austell Con.	11	11	0	0	70 0 0	808 10	0—Enthoven & Sons.

Sold on the 25th March.

Wendron Cons.	13	6	3	4	—	£ 944 11	0—Chyandour.

Sold on the 27th March.

Great Wh. Fortune	13	15	3	13	—	1031 8 10	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 6, and sold at Swansea March 26.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	96	14	£ 11 19 0	Springbok	58	46	£41 12 6
ditto	86	13⅝	11 19 6	ditto	56	46	41 15 6
ditto	85	13⅞	12 3 0	ditto	47	46	41 12 6
ditto	76	13⅞	12 4 0	Ookip	44	34⅜	32 7 0
ditto	67	23	20 10 0	ditto	21	34¼	32 10 0
ditto	66	23¼	20 5 6	Knockmahon	101	—	8 14 6
ditto	65	23	20 7 6	Australian	50	21¼	19 6 0
ditto	51	23¾	20 6 6	Corbet Dovey	31	2⅜	2 2 0
ditto	12	55	50 13 6	ditto	15	3⅜	2 17 0
ditto	11	56¾	50 8 6	ditto	2	3¼	0 5 0
ditto	8	15⅝	14 8 0	Conoblas	12	16⅞	14 18 0
ditto	13	15⅝	13 14 6	San Domingo	9	20¼	18 14 6
Berehaven	119	10⅝	9 16 0	Gellyreath	6	20⅝	18 7 6
ditto	97	10	8 19 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	636	£10,666	0 0	Australian	50	£ 965	0 0
Berehaven	216	2,034	7 0	Corbet Dovey	48	108	7 0
Springbok	161	6,710	0 6	Conoblas	12	178	16 0
Ookip	65	2,105	18 0	San Domingo	9	168	10 6
Knockmahon	101	881	4 6	Gellyreath	6	110	5 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	27	£ 457 11 6
Freeman and Co.	57	1373 10 0
F. Grenfell and Sons	291	4416 16 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	171	2062 12 0
Vivian and Sons	309	3004 16 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	152	3345 0 6
Mines Royal Company	72	1330 4 0
F. Bankart	126	5458 11 0
Charles Lambert	31	65 2 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	58	2414 5 0
Total	1304	£23,928 8 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, April 9.—Cobre 96, 86, 82, 91, 90, 84, 49, 54, 47, 100, 99, 85, 58, 57, 56, 53—Knockmahon 71, 66, 72, 70, 65, 56—Wheal Maria 58, 56, 46, 31—Ookip 1—Hunterdon 6, 1—Total, 1786 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9¼	£ 8 6 3	£115 4 6
Foreign	23 1–16	21 4 0	100 10 9
Sale	19⅞	£18 7 0	£103 5 10

Totals—British, 365; Foreign, 939=1304 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10 3–16	£ 9 10 6	£115 18 0
Foreign	11 13–16	10 14 6	109 10 3
Sale	11⅝	£10 11 6	£110 3 0

Totals—British, 179; Foreign, 1230=1409 tons (21 cwts.)

*** Owing to our usual parcel from Truro not having reached us, we are unable to give the particulars of the sale of copper ores at Redruth on Thursday.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors of this company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE OF RAILWAY, of about 3¼ miles in length, from a junction with the Festiniog Railway Company, at Duffws, in the parish of Festiniog, North Wales, to the company's estate at Rhiwbach.

Printed forms of specification, deed of contract, and tenders may be had on application to the secretary of the company, at the offices, as below.

The plans and drawings can be seen on and after the 20th inst., on application at the offices of the company, Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester; or at the office of C. E. SPOONER, Esq., the engineer, Portmadoc, North Wales.

Tenders must be made by properly filling-up and signing the printed form of tender supplied by the company, and returning it, with its accompanying forms of specification and deed of contract, to the undersigned, and no tender in any other form will be received.

The line is divided into six sections in the specification; and the directors do not prohibit, although they do not encourage, tenders for the construction of one or more sections only. A form of tender for this purpose will be found with the other forms.

The acceptance of any tender will, to some extent, be influenced by the shortness of the period within which the work is offered to be completed. A bond must be given by the contractor and two sureties for a penal sum of £2000 in the whole, for the due performance of the contract for the whole line; and a proportionate security must be given for the execution of any separate section of the line.

Tenders must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of April next.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order, HENRY WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 14, 1861.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors of this company are prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLYING, FITTING-UP, and FIXING, COMPLETE, and READY FOR WORK, upon the company's intended line of railway, near Festiniog, North Wales, within twelve months from the 1st of May, 1861, the DRUM and WATER-BALANCE MACHINERY and WIRE ROPES for THREE SELF-ACTING and ONE WATER-BALANCE INCLINES.

Printed forms of specification, deed of contract, and tender may be had on application to the undersigned. The plans and drawings can be seen on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the company, Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester; or at the office of C. E. SPOONER, Esq., the engineer, Portmadoc, North Wales.

Tenders must be made by properly filling-up and signing the printed form of tender supplied by the company, and returning it, with its accompanying forms of specification and deed of contract, to the undersigned, and no tender in any other form will be received.

Tenders must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of April next.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order, HENRY WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 14, 1861.

THE DEBORAH AND SUMMER VALE UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEAR MOLD.

In 256 shares, at £5 per share.

This extensive property is situate in the parish of Gwernaffield, Mold, and in the very heart of the best old mines in the principality, which will be shown from the returns of a few of the mines the lodes of which run parallel with these, some of which are to the north, and some to the south.

It was not until recently that these two separate but adjoining setts could be had together, which will prove of great advantage, as there is a swallow in the Deborah Mine which takes away any quantity of water, at a depth of 80 yards from the surface. There are three east and west lodes in this sett of great promise, and when fairly developed cannot fail to be equal to their rich parallel ones to the south; and the adjoining setts are the celebrated Gwern-y-mynydd and Cathole Mines, which between them returned about £500,000 worth of lead, to the north and close adjoining on the—

Pant-y-Buarth, which produced about			£ 80,000
Pant-y-Mwyn	"	"	190,000
Pen-y-Fron	"	"	160,000
Llwyn-y-Pandy	"	"	120,000
Coed Du	"	"	50,000

And several others which might be mentioned, equally productive. To the east and adjoining sett is the extensive Vawnog Flat, from which upwards of £250,000 worth of lead has been raised, and the universal opinion is that this flat must be in this sett.

It is, therefore, the intention of the present company to issue the shares amongst (if possible) a small circle of friends, as the prospects are considered highly promising, and rich returns expected to follow in a short time.

£200 will at once be placed to the credit of the company, and until this amount is spent (which will carry on the mine for eight months) no call will be made on the coming in shareholders; and it is fully anticipated that before that time lead will be brought to market.

Annexed are reports from Captains John Trevethan and William Francis, the former being consulting engineer to the Pant-y-Buarth Lead Mine, adjoining this sett.

Parties who feel desirous of becoming shareholders in this undertaking must signify the same at their earliest opportunity, to GEORGE LAVINGTON, Esq., secretary, 20, St. Helen's-place, London; or to JOHN HITCHEN, Esq., Chester.

REPORTS.

Holywell, March 8, 1861.—I have long since been acquainted with the Deborah Mine and the Summer Vale, which adjoins, and have for a long while thought if the two setts could be worked jointly they would prove as their parallel and closely connected neighbours—viz., Cathole, &c., to the south, and Pant-y-Buarth, Pant-y-Mwyn, &c., to the north. These, as well as many others, could be enumerated amongst a class of mines that are second to none (as an average) in Great Britain; in fact, from the nature of the extensive old burrows on these mines, any miner could say they must have yielded immense quantities of lead, and from the situation of the Deborah, &c., together with the rich and large lumps of ore that are to be seen there, a question in my opinion could not be raised why these mines should not be worked, and that, ere long, to great success. The water, through natural causes, is entirely drained throughout the district for 80 yards in depth, and I may add that many thousand tons of lead have been raised at great profits above that depth, and your chances here are equally good, as far as can be judged. Independent of the Deborah lode, the large flat which was recently discovered, within 200 yds. of the Deborah shafts, called Vawnog Flat, is expected to be in the Summer Vale part of your mine; should this be the case (as fully anticipated by all the old miners in the district, and you should be so fortunate as to drop on it), you could then class your mine with the best in the country. The highly beneficial results from the mines in this locality that have been worked for some years fully justify the anticipation of considerable quantities of ore being raised within an early period. JOHN TREVETHAN.

Bryn Griffith, Mold, March 12, 1861.—This mineral property is situated in the parish of Gwernaffield, near Mold, and adjoins those once so celebrated mines, the great Vawnog rich flat, from which upwards of £250,000 worth of lead has been raised to the west, and to the north and west by the Pant-y-Buarth, one of the rich veins of this district, and when worked by the former company brought 400 tons of ore per month to market. The great advantages expected in working these mines are the hopes of finding the great Vawnog Flat, which for a certainty must be in this ground, and when found will prove, in my opinion, an immense treasure. Secondly, the known existence of east and west lodes, the Deborah more especially, has been at other parts very rich, and can be traced through this ground, and in one or two instances producing splendid specimens of lead. This district is drained by swallows for a depth of 80 yards from the surface, which will prevent any water troubling you until you reach that depth. The veins being free will enable you to work the mine at a very reasonable expense, and quick returns must naturally be expected. WILLIAM FRANCIS.

THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL.—It is a disgrace to Science that any doubt should ever have been thrown by any scientific man upon the nature of this substance, now so well known everywhere throughout the civilised globe as the Torbane Hill Mineral, with the *alias*, when under disgrace, of Boghead Gas Coal. Nine-tenths, or even a larger majority, of all scientific men, led by those who are at the head of their departments of the various physical sciences, are now quite as one on the subject. The States of the Zollverein and the Prussian Government decided years ago that the substance in question is not coal, and so not liable to Customs' duty. And lately the French authorities also have pronounced the substance to be bituminous schist (*bitume solide ou pierre de schiste*), and therefore able to pass into France free of the duty leviable upon coal. That the base of this mineral is purely a clay, and not, as happens in the case of all coals, preponderating fixed carbon=charcoal or cinder, is a fact now as well known everywhere as any physical fact of the kind can be. It is, moreover, well known that the mineral substance in question gives 75 per cent. of a valuable tar or oil, capable, by easy purifying and rectifying processes, of yielding a highly valuable, because most economical, illuminating oil, as well as thicker oil, useful for all sorts of lubricating purposes, solid paraffine, and other important products. That on a clay base equal to one-fourth in weight of the substance, there should be superinduced the enormous proportion of three-fourths, or 75 per cent. of oil—usually called, as it is, paraffine oil—is one of the wonderful facts relating to a mineral which is surrounded by an atmosphere of wonders. The Torbane Hill Mineral, in fine, is one of the most astonishing discoveries of the day, in an age of physical discoveries. It must be exceedingly gratifying, therefore, to all the patrons of physical science, and indeed to all lovers of truth, that an opportunity is about to be afforded for the fullest discussion, by the scientific men of all countries in Christendom, on the nature and peculiar qualities of this celebrated substance. If the physical sciences singly—if all the physical sciences united—be not adequate to tell whether this thing be coal, or oil-clay, what are the physical sciences worth? In fine, the mineral has had much *eclat* already, and is likely to have still a great deal more celebrity, higher and better. Its fame will be world-wide.

The opportunity alluded to will be afforded by an action which Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Torbane Hill, have instituted against Messrs. Young, Binney, and Meldrum, of the Chemical Works, near Bathgate, and in the immediate vicinity of Torbane Hill itself It is nowise necessary to detail, on the present occasion, many particulars regarding the nature and operation of the law action in question; it may suffice to state that, whereas Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have been injured, and are in course of being injured, to a vast extent by that chemical company's operations, in lowering and keeping down the price of the Torbane Hill Mineral in the market, by their alleged patent, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie conclude against that company on this ground (among other grounds), that whatever patent, good or bad, they may have applicable to coal, it cannot, with any propriety, or without violation to truth, be held to be applicable to the Torbane Hill Mineral, which is not coal at all, but is, in truth, a new mineral, it being indeed "a new mineral substance, having an argillaceous base, and of so peculiar a nature as to constitute it a new and very peculiar variety of bituminous schist, shale, or clay," and generally called the Torbane Hill Mineral. The scientific world will learn with pleasure the information that so satisfactory an investigation is to be afforded.

All scientific gentlemen, whether chemists, microscopists, mineralogists, or geologists, as well as al practical men, engaged in any occupation which requires, or may permit, for any purpose, the use of the Torbane Hill Mineral—in whatever country of Europe or part of North America—who feel disposed to bear testimony to the truth concerning this substance, by declaring their reasons for holding it not to be coal, are requested to send their names, without delay, to Mr. GILLESPIE, of Torbane Hill, Scotland (office, 7, North-street, David-street, Edinburgh), or to any of his agents in England or Scotland, viz.:—

Messrs. CONNELL and HOPE, 3, Princes-street, Westminster.
Messrs. SIMSON and TRAILL, Solicitors, Westminster.
Messrs. D. M. and H. BLACK, W.S., Edinburgh.
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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE COPPER TRADE, PRESENT AND FUTURE.—In last week's Journal appeared a long letter from "Copper," in reference to the wish of the Americans to procure English capital for their mines. It has struck me that the most conclusive reason for not embarking in these Lake mines is the fact that the 'cute Yankees are not the men to sell a thing were it worth John Bull's buying. "Catch a 'possum up a gum tree," or "A weasel asleep." I guess the cream has been taken off the milk, and the cow has no longer the calf in her belly. It is easy to show in figures, and this from the books of profitable mines, the glorious results from successful mining. But all this may be obtained at home, and home the Americans are now teaching us to look to. Mr. Artault may learn from Devon Great Consols what has been done in England. But surely profits made and divided do not constitute a present and future value. Wheal Butler, too, is another proof of a merry but short mining life. Native copper *may* hold to a great depth in the Lake mines, but experience and opinion here say "No."—A CONSTANT READER: *March* 27.

NANT-Y-IAGO MINES.—About 12 months ago I replied to some enquiries made through the columns of your Journal respecting the above mines. The assertion made by the agent at that time was that they had about 30 tons of lead ore and 100 tons of blende on the surface ready for dressing. Business calling me near that district a few days ago, I was surprised to hear that what was stated to be 30 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende, being now dressed, is computed to make about 5 tons of lead ore and about 60 tons of blende.—JUSTICE.

RICKEARD'S WHEAL ROSE.—It is nearly five years since this mine stopped, and the materials sold by auction. Will the purser, or any of your readers, inform me through the Journal if the amount of the sale has been paid to the bank, to the credit of the mine; and when may we expect a dividend?—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY.—The statement made as to this company, in last week's Journal, was very inaccurate, and contained most unjustifiable insinuations: It was the opinion of the board, ere the meeting commenced, that no reporters should be admitted, the shareholders unanimously ratified that opinion. There had been some misunderstanding between the board and their former manager, which had nearly approached a settlement, and it was thought unwise, in case any questions should be asked, to let it go before the public, as it might interfere with the arrangement; this was the advice of their solicitor. Nothing could pass off better than the meeting did; and Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith, who kindly consented to let the last payment for the purchase stand over until the quarry should pay 15 per cent. dividend, received the thanks of the meeting.—B.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY.—Can any one give me information about this company, as I have written to the secretary repeatedly and cannot get the slightest acknowledgment of my letters? It is over 15 months since the company has been formed, and no report has been sent to the shareholders; and I have been informed that nothing but negligence has brought this company into its present state.—T.

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THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 30, 1861.

CORONERS' INQUESTS ON FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

In continuation of the remarks upon this subject in our last, we will now offer a few observations on the constitution of the juries to whose judgment the most complex and difficult questions are referred, and we shall attempt to prove that the adverse influences with which coroners have to contend are at least equalled by those which have a direct tendency to bias the juries. According to the old law, the juries were to consist of persons summoned from four, five, or six of the neighbouring towns—persons resident in the township in which an "unnatural death" occurred were thus excluded from sitting on the inquest. The wisdom of such a law is obvious; and were it now operative much of the dissatisfaction and evil consequences of the present system would be avoided. The statute (4 Edw. I., st. 2), doubtless, was found to be troublesome and onerous to the coroners and constables in the degeneracy previously noticed, and the lawyers discovered that the statute was wholly directory, "upon which ground it hath been holden that there is no necessity that it appear in the coroner's inquest that it was taken by the oaths of persons of the next adjacent towns;" and the more convenient, as well as the more equivocal, practice of summoning persons resident in the town or immediate neighbourhood of the place where such unnatural deaths happen, is now almost universally prevalent.

There are very few collieries situated in the immediate vicinity of large towns. They are usually located in rural districts, surrounded by a population dependent upon them. In many cases the whole, and in others a greater or less number, of the houses in the adjoining villages belong to the owners of the collieries, and are occupied by their workmen and officers, whilst the shopkeepers and others resident in the neighbourhood are all more or less bound by their interests in vassalage to the owners. Nor is this state of things confined to the "pit village," but extends far beyond it, and not unfrequently is as rife in the small market-town as the village itself; for the feudal lords of old scarcely rivalled the owners of extensive collieries in power and influence.

It is evident, therefore, that the present practice of calling upon the dependents to sit in judgment upon those who have the power to deprive them, either totally or in part, of the means of subsistence—or, what is almost as bad, to place men in a jury box whom we know must naturally be strongly biased in favour of the defendant—is placing men in a position which we have no right to do, and which, whilst it imperils the impartial administration of the law, demoralises those who are thus tempted to violate the most sacred obligations.

When considered in relation to what may be called the ordinary unnatural deaths, the circumstances attendant on deaths in mines, as far as these inquests are concerned, are clearly exceptional; and the enormous annual loss of life which now occurs in our mines clearly indicates either that it is a necessary calamity, which cannot be prevented, or that, if preventable, the existing means of enforcing a strict observance is lamentably and criminally deficient.

We have already stated that explosions are preventable, and that if proper and well-known means were employed the number of other fatal accidents would, at least, be greatly diminished. But it is notorious that these means are disregarded: again and again have Her Majesty's Inspectors solemnly sworn to these disgraceful facts, and as repeatedly have coroner's juries ignored these facts by their verdicts. Either the one or the other of these parties must have committed perjury, for the jury are sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence. On which party rests the guilt? for guilt in the one or the other there must be. In all cases the Inspectors have the evidence of other witnesses corroborative of their own, besides that confirmation which is given by the well-known principles of practical science. The jury may not consider themselves bound to believe the Inspectors, but may give credence to the evidence of the party by whose bad management "the accident" was caused, which in some recent cases scarcely amounted to more than an apology for the existence of a state of things conducive to accident. And yet, whilst solemnly declaring the cause of death to be purely "accidental," these juries have added to their verdicts recommendations for the adoption of those very means of safety which, had they been used previously, would have prevented the sacrifice of hundreds of lives.

Had we space we could quote ample confirmation of what we have said from the evidence given at the inquests of Lund Hill, Burradon, Risca, and many others, but the notoriety of the facts adduced is so great as to render it unnecessary.

However much we may deplore it, we can scarcely be surprised that such a state of things should be suffered to exist in a country like this, for if men are placed in circumstances which render the discharge of their duties antagonistic to their private interests or feelings, is it too much to expect that the virtue of the majority of them will be proof against temptation. The present mode has had a long and fair trial, it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, it has signally failed, as far as fatal accidents in mines are concerned, as an auxiliary means to inspection in diminishing

the waste of human life, and has added 10,000 victims to the halocaust of bad management in our collieries during the last ten years.

Of what use is it to enact laws which the Executive will not administer, and to appoint Inspectors whose recommendations cannot be enforced, and whose sworn evidence is ignored? What wonder that death runs riot in our mines, and slays its thousands of poor hapless men, many, if not most, of whose lives might have been saved had the humane provisions of the Legislature been fairly, honestly, and impartially carried into effect.

There is surely some remedy to be found for evils like these, despite the most inveterate predilection for ancient institutions, which are unworthy of support where they cease to be efficient.

THE FIRST STREET RAILWAY IN LONDON.

In the history of the progress of the Metropolis of Great Britain, Saturday, March 23, 1861, will ever be a memorable day: it was the day upon which her first street railway was inaugurated—the day upon which the greatest improvement in the means of intramural transit since the time when the first "Safety Sociable" (as the modern omnibus was originally designated) run in the New-road, was formally submitted to the public for their approval; and it is gratifying to find that the prospective advantages were generally recognised, and the increased amount of safety and comfort fully appreciated. Every objection that has been urged against the improved system has proved to be groundless, and we have no hesitation in predicting that at no distant date street railway-cars will be the ordinary means of conveyance between the heart of the City and the various suburban districts.

The rails are no more an obstruction to the general traffic over the road upon which they are laid than are the various plugs and taps of the metropolitan water companies—vehicles with wheels of the ordinary construction passing over the one quite as easily as they could do over the other. Yet in the case in question the rails are upon a macadamised road; upon the ordinary London pavement we doubt whether one in ten of the passers-by would even notice their existence, unless from their attention being specially directed by the very elegant cars from time to time passing alone them. The inauguration on Saturday was a success—a brilliant success; and as the popular voice is evidently in favour of Mr. Train's suggestion, no doubt can exist that he will ultimately be amply recompensed for the formidable discouragements he has had to encounter. Nothing would be more easy than to take the several objections which have been urged against the introduction of street railways in the metropolis *seriatim*, and refute them by arguments which would incontestibly prove that those objections were not justified by fact, but now that upwards of a mile of line has been actually laid, and in practical operation, we may safely leave all proof to the working of the line itself. The metals do not rise above the level of the road, and as the flange of the wheel certainly does not exceed half an inch, the extent of indentation necessary in the rail may be readily judged of. The extent to which the streets would be relieved by the general adoption of the new system can scarcely be conceived, for when we consider that each car will carry twice the number of passengers than an ordinary omnibus, and that the speed is equal to that of a Hansom cab, the inducements which would be held out to abandon the existing conveyances wherever the street car can be availed of will be at once recognised; and as the system becomes general, we believe that the majority of the great London carriers would be glad to adopt the flange-wheel system as an invaluable aid to their means of transporting merchandise between the City and the various railway termini.

But from the advantages which the street railway system offers to those not riding in the cars, let us turn for a moment to the travellers themselves, and the conveniences they are offered, and this will be most readily done by briefly describing the cars themselves, in a manner, as far as we can, that shall permit of those who have not yet had the good fortune to see them to decide upon their advantages or otherwise. Let them picture, then, to themselves an elegant first-class railway carriage, surmounted by a well-designed curved roof, which gives the entire car a luxurious, oriental appearance, with means of ingress and egress provided at each end in the form of a tasteful balcony—the whole being put in motion by a splendid pair of bays, which would do credit to the carriage of a nobleman, with trappings more than equal to the beauty of the car itself, and bearing on their highly-polished saddles a triad of silver bells, which enliven the air with their soft music. Such is the exterior appearance of a street railway car. Let us now enter it, and we find two crimson velvet couches running the length of the car, with ample room between for placing a full-sized dining-table, laden with luxuries to render an after-dinner lounge agreeable, and lighted in the most effective manner by well-formed windows, occupying both sides and ends of the saloon. Such is the interior of the vehicle offered by Mr. Train as the substitute for the existing omnibus. We need scarcely state, perhaps, that the cars are as free from vibration as the first-class carriages of the Great Western, and that from the small amount of horse power required, and the large number of passengers carried, the fares will be considerably lower than those now paid. We may also add, as some fear has been expressed that the probability of accidents would be greater than with the present slow mode of transit, that the practical experience in America and France of many years has proved that there are not more than *five* accidents through street railways (including those resulting from carelessness on the part of the injured themselves) for every *one million* passengers carried—a rate of casualty which will bear the most favourable comparison with the existing mode of conveyance in England.

With these remarks we may leave Mr. Train to pursue his enterprising career, but must mention, however, that a banquet was afterwards given at St. James's Hall, at which many of the most competent judges gave opinions highly favourable to the practicability of the project; and as some striking instances of the differences between American customs and our own were given, we may briefly allude to some of the more prominent of them. The bill of fare was introduced by a humorously written address, which, after recording thanks to the various official boards which had aided the development of the enterprise, concluded thus:—

Many of England's leaders are here to-day, and it will be your fault if we do not bring them out. Saturday is a holiday—Parliament has adjourned over Easter—many members of both Houses are present. Five-minute speeches are the order of the day—everybody meets on neutral ground—chiefs of parties are here—English bards and Scotch reviewers—royal engineers and distinguished authors—a congress of representative men—lords and commoners—everybody is in the dress circle—all are first-class passengers. The base of enjoyment is good nature—formality freezes hospitality. Make up your minds to pass an agreeable afternoon, and you will be sure to do so. I want each of you to help me. Permit me to introduce you to gentlemen on each side of you; do not hesitate to make their acquaintance, and draw upon me at sight for the consequences. I have engaged the hall till midnight; any gentleman leaving early may return later. When ranks are thinned, please close up so long as wit and wine abound. You may have observed that at many of these social gatherings the Chairman avails himself of his distinguished position to go to sleep. Be so kind as to remind me, should such an accident occur.

The health of "Victoria, Queen of England" was drunk in silence instead of with the usual cheers—to express the sympathy of the assembly with Her Majesty in her recent bereavement, as was that of the Royal Family; and, in responding to the toasts succeeding, the oratorical powers of some of our most prominent representative and literary men were brought forward. Sala. Blanchard Jerrold, the son of "Tom Hood," Geo. Cruikshank, Dr. Mackay, and many others responded for the press and the artists and authors of England; and the "Commissioners of Metropolitan Roads," "the House of Commons," &c., were well represented—the adoption of the transatlantic system of "passing it on" being well calculated to bring forward every guest who could respond to the toast proposed.

LOCOMOTIVES ON COMMON ROADS.—An experiment to test the capabilities of locomotive engines to convey heavy loads over the main roads of the metropolis took place, on Tuesday, over the Hampstead, Euston, and New roads. There were on the train at its starting the Marquis of Breadalbane, Marquis of Donegal, and several scientific visitors. The occasion on which the new mode of traction was brought into play was in connexion with the removal of an immense mound of earth close to the junction of Tottenham-court and Hamptead roads. The experiment was undertaken by a company called the English and Continental Traction Engine Company, the train being under the management of Messrs. Longstaff and Pullen, the inventors, and of Mr. Cresswell, C.E., the manufacturer, who at half-past three o'clock got up the steam of one of their locomotives in the Hampstead-road, and then had hitched on to it two large waggons, each containing 10 tons of earth, and which the locomotive at first starting drew behind it with ease. The engine was then steered at only a walking pace up to the junction of the Hampstead and Tottenham-court roads; but, after rounding the corner that leads into the New-road, the engine got on to the block-stone road with a clear way, and rattled over it at the rate of five or six miles an hour with its load. After passing St. Pancras Church, the train, on arriving at Judd-street, had to turn up there, in consequence of the remainder of the New-road being closed nearly up to King's-cross by the works of the Metropolitan Railway, and at this point of the passage the train, some 40 ft. long, had to encounter considerable difficulty in steering it to the Great Northern Railway at King's-cross. Here there was a pause to adjust the working gear and get up the steam for the severe test of ascending the Pentonville-hill, a good mile run, and at a gradient, in some parts, of from 1 in 70 to 1 in 100. It was a few minutes to four when the train commenced ascending the hill. Having arrived at the chapel on Pentonville-hill, half way up, and the steepest part of the ascent, the train came to a dead stop, and, in spite of putting on the utmost steam-power, it was found impossible to proceed without detaching one of the waggons, and thus diminishing the load one-half. The train then proceeded at a smart pace for a short distance, until it reached the Crown Tavern, where just as it was about "topping" the hill a loud crack was heard, and on investigation it was found that the traction wheel of the locomotive had broken in a portion of the periphery, and the whole affair came to a standstill. A similar load had been carried on a previous occasion to the top of the hill, and for the remainder of the distance to the North London Railway by the New Cattle Market, without any such mishap.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Now that the stringency of the money market begins to relax, we shall have many calls upon the public to aid undertakings of more or less commercial value or general advantage; and first among them, in universal interest, we ought to find the North Atlantic Company. We think, however, that those private parties who have the exclusive power to make or mar that great national requirement, are either too supine of action, or too monopolising in their notions, to deserve the enviable position they enjoy, as the originators and founders of a project so extensive and indispensable.

A little more than three months have elapsed since we last invited attention to the subject; on which occasion we concluded our remarks by observing that the projectors of the North Atlantic Ocean Telegraph had, as it were, constituted themselves trustees for its completion, and that we were, therefore, entitled to expect from them the carrying out of their implied engagement, in what appeared to us to be the only practicable way—that of making the public immediate parties to the trust, and co-responsible for its efficient performance.

We now renew that claim upon them, by demanding, with more urgency, why, up to this moment, they have persisted in confining to two or three persons a responsibility that, long ere this, should have have been shared by some 30 or 40? Enough for their limited circle should be the honour of propounding the plan, and finding the preliminary means for its development. To the commercial world at large, through whose influence and financial resources it can only be successfully finished, should undoubtedly pertain the function of contributing the cost, and the right to enjoy the credit of its final completion.

Were the gentlemen who purchased the Danish concession, and so liberally supplied the outlay that has been made upon the explorations with which everyone is satisfied—were they a little fraternity of known millionaires we could understand their motive for delay: although we could not compliment them upon the very narrow views that would confine to themselves alone the profit and personal exaltation to follow their ultimate achievement. On the other hand, if it be anything like doubt or hesitation that has hitherto withheld them from adopting our reiterated recommendations, we must say that we should entertain a very contemptible opinion of our mercantile and manufacturing communities, and our financial magnates, if we countenanced the belief that an extended body of promoters could not be quickly constituted to carry forward the design; and, so far, to represent the public in a co-operative spirit, until it became necessary to inaugurate a working company commensurate with the vast importance of bringing us into telegraphic communication with the American continent. Therefore, we emphatically say to the holders of the concession, and the accumulated verifications of its intrinsic value, waive all ideas about the privileges or glorifications of priority, and at once establish a board of promoters, more effective and powerful than you can possibly be, and in whom the public may have confidence, both in the requisite intermediate proceedings and the final result; and then be assured of the utmost success!

IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING.

An invention, which it is anticipated will at once effect valuable improvements in the operation of smelting, and at the same time admit of the utilisation of much fuel which is now useless, has recently been patented by Mr. John Broad, of Handsworth. His object is to reduce the cost of and economise the coals or other combustibles now used for the smelting of iron ores, or the remelting of pig-iron, and this he effects by using refuse or small coal, commonly called slack, breeze from the coke-yard and coke-ovens, however small, and the small and now waste particles of charcoal and small peat as commonly used where best charcoal iron is being made, as well as the unconsumed particles of combustible matter from puddling, hot air, and other furnaces or fire-places in and about large iron-works. And in partly using this hitherto refuse combustible matter, instead of wholly using large coals as now practised for the smelting of iron ores and remelting of pig-iron, he uses it in such a way that the hearth of the furnace (where the greatest heat is required to reduce the ore or pig-iron to a state of fusion) shall be supplied and supported with the combustibles used, free, and with the blast, thereby permitting a thorough mingling of the oxygen with the carbon, so essential in producing and maintaining the heat required, and by the heat thus produced and maintained the ore or pig-iron mixed with the coal as ordinarily used, and supplied at the top of the furnace or cupola with the mine or iron in the usual way will gradually work down as the iron and other silicious and fusible matter becomes melted and runs to the bottom of the furnace or cupola. And in carrying his invention into effect he requires no alteration whatever or addition to the blast-furnaces or cupolas as now commonly used, and which he proposes to charge in the ordinary way with coal and mine or pig-iron as required at the top; and in connection with the main blast or blowing-pipe at a convenient distance from the tuyeres. He applies his appatatus, which consists of a funnel-formed top fitted to a vertical cylinder or tube, into which he fits a top and bottom valve, to be arranged and worked in any convenient way, such as by a lever or levers, which may work on fulcrums secured to the top rim of the funnel before named. To the inner end of this lever a rod or rods may be attached, and so connected with the valves that when the top valve is open the lower one shall be closed, and *vice versa*. When the lower one is open the top one shall be closed, and into the funnel of this simple apparatus he places the fine refuse combustible matter before named in a dry state, and by means of the lever or otherwise the top valve is opened and the contents allowed to descend into the cylinder before named; and now the top valve must be closed and the under one opened, as desired, when the small dry particles of combustible matter will descend into the air-way, and be carried forward by the force of the blast through the tuyeres to the burning mass within, which, as before stated, from its free contact with the oxygen of the blast, will not only support the necessary amount of combustion required in the hearth of the furnace, but will, from the manner of supply, tend greatly to increase the heat in that part of the furnace where the greatest heat is required, thereby greatly diminishing the quantity of coal necessary, or that is now commonly used in smelting and remelting iron.

Mr. Broad does not profess to have invented the application of supplying fuel to furnaces through the tuyeres, well knowing that the same has been attempted by various persons at different times. For example, he himself conceived the idea of blowing charcoal dust into furnaces by the blast and through the tuyeres as early as 1845; but he could not at that time overcome the difficulty arising from the pressure of the blast by simple and efficient means. But prior to this date the experiment was tried at Mr. Banks's works, near Bilston, not only with charcoal, but breeze and fine coal, but he believes they failed from the same cause that subsequently hindered him from further prosecuting the idea—the pressure of the blast; and as early as 1834 and 1835 the experiment was tried with more success by his late brother, Mr. James Broad, at that time manager of the Cinderford Iron-works, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and he effected the object with cold blast, by filling the leather bags or flexible connectors of the blastway by simply removing the band or hoop on the one end that secures the bag to the iron tube or blast-pipe, then filling the bag with the fine particles of charcoal, and re-connecting it with the blast pipe; and by beating the bag during the time of the blast being on, or blowing through the air-way, the particles of charcoal were carried on through the tuyeres into the furnace, and this, for some time, he repeated every time of casting; and this fact, no doubt, is remembered by the elder branches and employes of the company. At a later period, Mr. Gibbons, an extensive ironmaster, tried the experiment at his works, but discontinued it on account of the difficulty, or the incompleteness of his apparatus, to overcome the force of the blast. So that the experiment may be considered old, and more or less successful, according to the appropriateness of the means employed for effecting this object.

But what Mr. John Broad professes to have invented is the general arrangement of the apparatus; and this he has found from recent experience to answer well for the attainment of his object, which is simply the economising of the coal or other fuel necessary for the smelting or remelting of iron ore, ironstone, or pig-iron; not that he purposes confining himself to the exact action of the valves and general details, as described, as other equivalent means may be used, such, for instance, as throttle, slide, and other kind of valves may be substituted, as well as the means of actuating the same. Nor has he thought proper to exhibit the means by which the funnel may be conveniently supported to or against the side of the furnace, or otherwise, as may be found desirable, with such fence, rail, or rails, and stage for supporting and protecting the man attending on the apparatus, as all this may be varied as desired, and would be well understood by any practical operative connected with such works; but he believes his plan, from its general simplicity of construction and action, to be the most efficient, as the surfaces intended to be closed being turned and fitted, are not liable to be fouled or clogged by the fuel passing over them, and yet afford a perfect division of the chambers and ways when in contact.

BLACKBAND IRONSTONES IN EDINBURGH AND EAST LOTHIAN.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS, EDINBURGH.

On Monday last, Mr. RALPH MOORE, mining engineer, Glasgow, read a supplementary paper on the "Blackband Ironstones of Edinburgh and East Lothian." He shortly recapitulated his paper of November last on this subject, showing the natural divisions of the Scotch coal measures into upper coal measures, limestones, and lower coal measures, and that the Lanarkshire blackbands might reasonably be looked for in the Edinburgh coal field. In the discussion which followed the reading of that paper the theory was admitted to be correct, but, at the same time, it was well known that ironstones had never been successfully worked, and that they could never compete with Lanarkshire, owing to quality or deficiency in thickness, or, above all, by the extraordinary quantity of water and cost of working coal. These objections were worthy of notice, as they were evidently fatal if correct, and with the view of arriving at correct data, he had made enquiries, and otherwise endeavoured to inform himself as to them. The possibility of finding the Lanarkshire ironstones in the Edinburgh coal field was not generally known to the proprietors of minerals. The trials made were not conclusive. Blackband ironstones are notoriously irregular, and are not found uniform in thickness. Various examples were given of its irregularity in the Airdrie districts. Regarding coal, the average cost of coal used in making iron in Lanarkshire is 4s. 6d. to 5s. a ton at the furnaces. Looking at the number and thickness of the seams of coal which are found in the Edinburgh coal field, it was difficult to see why coals could not be raised at less than these sums. Water had formed a serious drawback, but with the means we now had for raising water this should not be any great obstacle. It is true our engines are as yet far below Cornish engines, but this must not be. He had ascertained the duty of some of the most recently-erected pumping-engines, and compared them with the Cornish engine of Sir George Salter, now working at Dolphingston Colliery, near Edinburgh, and erected by Hocking and Loam, of Cornwall. This engine lifts 50 millions pounds of water 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. Now the best of the Scotch made pumping-engines lifted only 18½ millions, another 13 millions, and another 15 millions, thus showing the vast improvements we had to make before we reached the ordinary Cornish economy in fuel; and it is to be remarked that economy in fuel is economy in wear and tear of boilers and machinery, and cannot be too highly estimated.——After a short discussion,

Mr. LANDALE said he did not believe that furnaces could be erected profitably. The ironstone had often been tried. It was standing on edge, and could not be worked. Many people had attempted to work edge coals, and lost money by them. If coal could be worked at 2s. or 2s. 6d. a ton, as in Lanarkshire, there would be a better chance.

Mr. MOORE replied, that the trials made were so few that they were not conclusive, and suggested that the flat seams should be tried. The ironstone should be manufactured on the spot, where there was abundance of coal, and not sent to Lanarkshire. He was enabled to state that Pensline works only wanted railway connection and better coal to be on a par with Lanarkshire. He spoke advisedly when he said that the coal for Lanarkshire furnaces cost on an average 4s. 6d. a ton.

Mr. LANDALE stated his data were got from the examination of various works in Lanarkshire. If Mr. Moore's experience was as extensive as his they were at issue.

Mr. MOORE referred to Mr. Robson, C.E., of Glengarnoch Works, and Mr. McKenzie, of Dundyvan, who were present.

Mr. ROBSON said he coincided as to the fickleness of the blackband. He could state an example where a public company had not only projected but erected a work, and brought ironstone to it for a distance of 15 miles. The company proved a failure, and their successors got blackband within a mile of the works. No doubt the first company had as little hope of finding blackband there as Mr. Landale seemed to have in the Edinburgh field. He agreed with Mr. Moore, from his own knowledge, in stating that 4s. 6d. a ton was the average cost of coals put into the furnaces in Lanarkshire and would be very glad if Mr. Landale could give him them at 2s. or 2s. 6d

The paper was then sent to a committee.

THE NEW CHAIN-PUMP FOR MINES.

PRACTICAL TEST OF BASTIER'S PUMP AT WHEAL CONCORD.

As we have upon several previous occasions expressed a highly favourable opinion concerning the improved chain-pump patented by Mr. J. U. Bastier, we are glad to be enabled to announce that its first application to an English mine has been eminently successful, and that a proof has thus been afforded of its thorough adaptability to mining purposes generally. The erection of the pump at the Wheal Concord will be the means, we think, of very materially aiding the testing and development of mines by adventurers with a limited amount of capital at their disposal. In the case of Wheal Concord there is every reason to assume that the mine can be profitably worked, it being reported that many years ago it was one of the richest mines in the district, and that the adventurers were on the eve of realising an ample return for their outlay, when litigation overtook them, and the many thousand pounds that were realised in the first 12 months were exhausted in legal expenses. Some short time since a company was projected for reworking it, and as the depth already attained was 50 fms., and the mine was full of water to the adit level, it was naturally argued that it was of the utmost importance to drain the mine, and ascertain by positive inspection the appearance of the mine and its prospects of success.

The means of the Wheal Concord Company being somewhat limited, the erection of pumping machinery of an economic, yet efficient, character was a subject which occupied the serious attention of the executive. It was found that Bastier's pump was considerably less costly—indeed, but little more than one-fourth of that of a pump of similar power of the ordinary construction; a contract was, therefore, entered into, and a pump has now been secured which promises to confer the greatest advantages upon mining enterprise. As we have already stated, the improvements introduced by Mr. Bastier, and which change the character of the chain-pump from that of a useless machine to that of a really desirable water elevator, consists in substituting India-rubber for leather, or other discs, and in contracting the tube at given intervals, so as to form a series of cylinders and pistons, the result being that as each piston passes the contracted space it forces the water above it towards the top of the shaft, and at the same time by its suction causes the water below it to follow it. By this means the weight of the water between the discs is equally borne by the disc above and that below it, and the waste of water from leakage round the discs, which has been complained of in ordinary chain-pumps, is entirely avoided.

The depth to which the pump is at present dropped in Wheal Concord is somewhat more than 39 fathoms; and with regard to the trial upon the day of the inauguration, it appears that thirty revolutions of the pulley yielded 300 gallons of water per minute—a large quantity when it is considered that the pump tubes are but 5 inches in diameter, and with a proportionably increased motive-power this could readily be increased to 600 gallons per minute. Indeed, even the most prejudiced admitted its enormous pumping power, although unwilling to admit its general applicability to mining purposes; but this doubt is scarcely worthy of consideration, for as it is shown that a greater percentage of the motive power is utilised, that it occupies very little space in the shaft, and that repairs are more seldom required than in other pumps, such doubts should at once disappear. In a single hour the water in the pumping-shaft was lowered 3 fathoms, although there are two other shafts connected with it. No doubt is entertained by the inventor that it will be found as valuable in sinking as in forking; and as his promises have hitherto been so completely fulfilled, we see no reason to doubt his assertion in the present instance. As a mine pump, his invention has many advantages apart from its low price and great power—the use of enamelled tube effectually prevents damage from the mine water, and Mr. Wm. Ashley Clayton, of the Birkenhead Docks, declares that they have had a small Bastier pump in use at Birkenhead, and that although he had had blasting going on there

during the progress of sinking operations, it had not been injured in the slightest degree, and answered every purpose.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 28.—The Coal and Iron Trades have not undergone any particular change lately: they may be described as quiet, with a good business doing generally. The promoters of the Tyne Drainage Bill are pursuing their course quietly, and it is expected that it will ultimately be successful. It is certain that a great necessity exists for such a bill. Circumstances occur almost every day which prove this. The water in the High Main continues to rise rapidly; this, of course, causes an increased pressure on the tubbing in existing collieries. In consequence of this, the lining of the working shaft at the Felling Colliery gave way on Thursday last, and, of course, caused the suspension of the works, and a large quantity of water has since flowed into the workings. Mr. Wm. Fryar, an eminent sinker in the Delaval district was called in, and he, by the exercise of the greatest skill and unflinching perseverance, has fortunately succeeded in remedying the defect. This was accomplished on Tuesday night, and it is expected that it will be fully secured and the works again resumed shortly. It is thought that the late very wet seasons have been the cause of the almost general rising of water against tubbing on shafts in this district. The best mode of keeping back water in shafts becomes a subject of the greatest importance in connection with coal mines.

Reverting to Mr. Watson's paper, lately read before the Northern Mining Institute, "On the Use of Cement for Walling, as a Substitute for Metal Tubbing in Shafts," it certainly appears very plausible that it should be useful; still nothing but actual experiment will determine whether it has all the necessary qualities which are requisite to warrant its adoption as a substitute for cast-iron tubbing. Actual experiments will be required to prove its strength and durability, not only in blocks but as a homogeneous body, when connected together in a mass of walling (say) 30 or 40 fathoms in depth, and in a large shaft. In such a case as this, it must be borne in mind that metal tubbing admits of being wedged at the bottom and top, and at its several joinings, until it is perfectly impervious to water; and in case of any failure of any part, or joint, even should an entire segment become faulty and require to be taken out, this can be effected and replaced, and the whole again secured by wedging, so as to be perfectly sound and safe, as before. This appears to be the weak point in cement walling, as it is obvious that nothing of this kind can be done with it. It can only be considered as a dam built up, and any failure of its parts will be difficult to repair in the face of great pressure. For small depths and pressures, little doubt can be entertained of its efficiency.

The great objection to metal tubbing is its liability to corrosion and waste from water containing strong acids, and more especially from exposure to high temperatures in upcast shafts; great inconvenience and loss has been sustained from this cause lately at many collieries in the North. The remedy for this appears to be casing with fire-brick inside the tubbing, this protects it externally. Internally it might, perhaps, be coated with some substance to prevent its corrosion, but we are not aware that this has ever been tried, still the comparative merits of cement and other kinds of walling can only be determined by actual experiments on a large scale. With respect to the cost, it is well known that metal casing is very expensive, and cement walling is much less in cost. Thus, as shown by Mr. Watson's table, given in his paper on this subject, the cost of iron for a medium pressure of 30 to 50 fathoms, per square inch, 82 to 140 lbs.; the required thickness of iron is 1 inch; weight per fathom, 7 tons 2 cwts. 0 qr. 12 lbs.; and cost per fathom, 42*l.* 12s. 6d. While cement walling, 7 inches in the bed, is only 8*l.* 5s., or one-fifth the cost of metal casing, this is a strong argument for its trial, at all events.

At the Hetton Colliery some difficulty has been met with lately, owing to the failure of walling and metal casing in the shafts at the Downs and Elemore pits, but they are now in full work. At the pit where the late explosion occurred a considerable quantity of coal is now got, and it is expected to be fully reinstated shortly.

A case of some interest to colliers was tried at the Newcastle County Court, on Wednesday week. The plaintiff, named Pringle, was employed at the Mickley Colliery, where he commenced work in December last. He signed no agreement, but it was understood that a month's notice on either side was to determine the engagement, according to the custom of the colliery. But after working eight weeks he was discharged, without any notice; the reason for this it was quite obvious, from the evidence adduced, was that a letter had been received from the former employer of the man at Wylam Colliery, giving an unfavourable account of him. The judge ruled that there was between the parties a hiring, and that hiring, he thought, was upon the terms that he must have a month's notice. The agreement was entirely out of the question, because he did not sign it. The fact of his having gone on working in the colliery having been proved, and the officers of the colliery seeing him working there was evidence that he was the hired servant of the owners. The only question, therefore, was the amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled to. He thought 3*l.* 10s. a sufficient sum. Judgment accordingly.

On Friday last an inquest was held at the Newcastle Infirmary, on the body of a man named William Pitt, who was killed at the bottom of the shaft at the Tyne Main Colliery. He had in the absence of the man in charge got into the cage, and a little boy gave the signal for him to be drawn up. He was drawn up a short distance, and, from some cause not explained, had fallen out of the cage and down the shaft, from which he received such injuries as to cause his death. No blame was attached to any one, his own carelessness having evidently been the cause of the accident. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 28.—The effect of Morrill's new American Tariff upon the trade of this district continues to excite considerable apprehension, and the measure must do much to lessen the sympathy which otherwise would be felt for the anti-slavery States in the apparently impending struggle with the South. In every aspect the matter is beset with extreme difficulty. Should peace continue, our goods are virtually excluded. If war break out, it will be almost an impossibility to attempt to do business with the Southern States, and we can hardly venture to suppose that the North will ultimately be placed in such a position as to be induced to remodel or withdraw the prohibitory Tariff Bill, disadvantageous as it must prove to the other portion of the Union, aimed directly as it is at most important interests in this country, and whose only object may fairly be stated to be the protection of certain of the northern manufacturers. In anticipation of Mr. Buchanan's signature, the iron ordered has been sent hence as expeditiously as possible, but the shipments must now be stopped; and unless in other quarters the demand becomes far more active than for some time past, commercial operations will become circumscribed in even a still greater degree, and distress and gloom much more prevalent. Added to the stagnation in the iron trade, symptoms are apparent of an approaching slackness in the coal department, the briskness in which has for a long time tended in some measure to counteract the languor in the iron trade. Should equal dullness unfortunately pervade both branches of commerce simultaneously, the effect will indeed be disastrous. In the Tin Trade still very little is doing. The Melingriffith Works, the property of Messrs. Booker, are added to the list of the stopped, about 200 hands being thrown out of employ. The proprietors have done their utmost to prevent it, and have been working on stock for a considerable time, until, it is said, they have accumulated no less than 2000 boxes.

Swansea has not manifested its usual business in the shipping trade during the last week, the wind for some time having been unusually adverse, and affecting all the channel ports. The exports included about 4000 tons of coal and patent fuel, and for Valparaiso 6000 bricks, 400 sheets of copper, a cask of nails, and an iron boat. Among the arrivals were—228 tons copper ore from Almeira for H Bath and Son; and 230 tons sulphur ore from Pomaron, to order. On Tuesday, at the Guildhall, Swansea, a meeting was held, the ex-Mayor (Mr. T. E. Thomas) presiding, the objects being embodied in the resolutions passed, and which were to the following purport:—1. That it is essential for the proper protection and development of the great and important mineral and manufacturing interests of the district that the contemplated extension of the Vale of Neath into Swansea should be wholly independent of the South Wales Railway.—2. That the South Docks, or the approaches, should not be monopolised by any railway company, but that works constructed by the Harbour Trustees, out of the funds of the harbour, should be available for the traffic of any railway having, or seeking, access and shipping accommodation at Swansea.—3. That petitions be adopted favourable to the intended railways to Swansea and Penclawdd from the Llanelly Railway, at Pontardulais.—4. That a petition be adopted in favour of the bill for modifying the traffic arrangements between the South Wales and Great-Western Railway Companies.—5. That the proposed extension of the Swansea Vale Railway from the head of the Swansea Valley to the Llanelly Railway, at the head of the Llanelly Valley, will, by giving another means of communication with the great narrow-gauge system, and by developing a large district of unopened minerals, be productive of great benefit to the town and district.

At Cardiff business has latterly fallen off. The coal shipments have been less than usual. The past week's returns give nearly 15,000 tons sent foreign. Among the principal cargoes were 667 tons to Calcutta, by Fothergill and Company; 695 tons to Genoa, from Llelty Shenkin; 1305 tons to Callao, by Powell and Son; 700 tons to Havannah, by Insole and Son; 700 tons to Genoa, by Powell and Son. The iron exported was as follows:—For Oporto, by A. Hill, 160 tons bar and bundle; for Barcelona, by R. Duncan, 140 tons rail, and by the Rhymney Company, 219 tons rail; for San Sebastian, by the Aberdare Company, 173 tons rail; for Amsterdam, by F. Williams, 75 tons sheet and 56 tons bar; for Gibraltar, by the Rhymney Company, 468 tons rail; for Madas, by Guest and Co., 282 tons plates; for Constantinople, by W. Crawshay, 293 tons bar and bundle; for New York, by Guest and Co., 450 tons rail; for Genoa, by W. Crawshay, 132 tons bar; for Nantes, by T. Hertz, 67 tons bar; for Ancona, by the Plymouth Company, 130 tons bar and bundle; for Bilboa, by the Aberdare Company, 1185 tons rail.

The trade of the port of Newport, according to the returns, was for the week ending Saturday most unsatisfactory, the exports of coal, 5500 tons coastwise and 1500 tons foreign, being a little over a third of the customary quantity. The iron exported reached 750 tons, and the coke 60 tons. The languishing condition of this port occupies the constant attention of the authorities and the inhabitants; and in the scheme for amalgamating the West Midland and Monmouthshire Railways, the Dock Company succeeded in inducing those companies to propose also an amalgamation of the dock with those concerns, in the reasonable hope that the interest thereby acquired by the West Midland in Newport would tend to increase the trade of the port and the business of the town. After several days' evidence and argument, the House of Commons Committee declared, on Friday last, the preamble of the bill made out with regard to the amalgamation of the West Midland and Monmouthshire Railway, but not proved with reference to the dock. This has destroyed many high expectations. The prosperity which was confidently thought to be looming in the future is looked upon now as a problem which time alone will solve; for there can as yet be no certainty as to the policy by which the West Midland will be actuated in relation to Newport interests. Last evening an adjourned meeting was held for the purpose of considering the bill pending in Parliament for annulling or modifying the traffic arrangements between the South Wales and Great Western Railway Company. The Mayor of Newport presided. A petition was adopted favourable to the bill, the main object of which is to permit the South Wales Company to provide its own rolling stock. The disadvantages of the present system and the benefits that would result to the district from an alteration were clearly pointed out.

From the subjoined figures respecting the coal trade during the month of February, the business of the ports in this district as compared with that of Newcastle and the country generally may be seen:—The total exports amounted to 405,053 tons of coal, and 21,659 tons coke. Of these quantities Newcastle exported 91,111 tons coal, and 13,835 tons coke; Cardiff, 72,587 tons coal, and 287 tons coke; Swansea, 25,181 tons coal; Newport, 15,451 tons coal; and Llanelly, 4641 tons coal, and 260 tons coke. The shipments to London and other ports in the United Kingdom comprised 746,283 tons coal, 4663 tons coke, and 3743 tons culm, there being shipped at Newcastle 195,836 tons coal, and 1780 tons coke; Cardiff, 64,708 tons coal, and 965 tons coke; Newport, 43,346 tons coal, and 497 tons coke; Swansea, 13,853 tons coal, and 2766 tons culm; and Llanelly, 10,555 tons coal, and 903 tons coke. The total returns show a considerable increase upon those of the preceding month.

The petition to the Rolls Court, referred to in last week's Journal, praying that the affairs of the Risca Coal and Iron Company might be wound-up under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act, was brought before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday by Selwyn. It was submitted that the company were unable to carry on business in consequence of the losses entailed by the recent calamitous explosion. The order prayed for was granted.

The coroner of the district of Monmouthshire, in which the Risca and a large number of other collieries are situate, has resigned office after a tenure of above half a century. The only candidate in the field as yet is the deputy and son of the retiring coroner, the gentleman by whom the recent explosion was, and other serious disasters pertaining to collieries have been during the last 17 years, enquired into. Mr. Wm. H. Brewer, if elected, will thus take the office possessed of a considerable amount of useful and practical knowledge and experience. From my short acquaintance with him during the inquest at Risca, I can speak fully as to his gentlemanly and courteous demeanour, his extreme patience, and his earnest desire to elicit the real facts of a case.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin*, among its Rhymney news, prints the following startling paragraph. Surely that populous settlement is not about to disappear into the lower regions, disgusted at the present discouraging aspect of things:—"*Where are we all going?*—The displacement of public and private buildings by the subsidence of the crust left unsupported by mining is painfully observable all over the hills, and is becoming the subject of anxious thought. Not long ago a magistrate remarked that the Justice-room at the Castle was becoming positively unsafe when crowded with people. And now we are told that the houses in Chapel-street are getting out of repair constantly from the sinking of the soil, and that even the Bute furnaces begin to exhibit signs of a similar depression."

A man, named Joseph Coles, has had a miraculous escape from being crushed to death. With two others, he was engaged in sinking an air-pit down to a slope near the Goitre Pits, in the Blaenavon district. There was but room sufficient for one to work at the bottom, and Coles, in the course of the afternoon, was being wound up for another man to take his place. The latter had only descended a few feet, however, when he gave an alarm that the sides were falling in, and was immediately drawn back. This was also observed by Coles, who, in his endeavours to escape, climbed 12 feet up the rope, being then wedged fast by the rubbish, 5 feet of which at the least rested above him. His comrades imagined nothing but his death, but in a few minutes he was heard calling for help, which was rendered with all possible speed. He was not released until nearly eleven o'clock at night, after confinement of about five hours, bruised and exhausted, but with no bones broken. The poor fellow's cries during the operations for his release are stated to have been heartrending, and on approaching closely to him his fear, expressed by piteous entreaties, seemed to be that a mandril would be driven unintentionally through his head. He was, however, at length successfully rescued.—Yesterday week an inquest was opened upon the bodies of three men who had been killed at the Nash Colliery, in the county of Pembroke. Four of the colliers were about to descend to take the place of a similar number who were to be drawn up in a counterpoise bucket. Some misapprehension, however, occurred as to the signal; and the first four got into the bucket before those below had taken their places. The consequence was they were hurled with violence to the ground. One of the poor fellows was killed on the spot, and two died in a very short time; while the fourth was injured very seriously.—Two men, David Davies and James Evans, remain disabled from an accident which happened last week at the Vale of Towy Mines, where they were employed in sinking the 80 fathom shaft. The fusee placed to ignite a blast from some cause had no effect, and, while the men were endeavouring to ascertain the reason a sudden explosion took place, and they were burnt and severely injured by the broken rock being thrown against them. Notwithstanding, however, without any assistance, they managed to get up to the surface, nearly 500 ft. above them, by means of the perpendicular ladders.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 28.—The quarterly preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters' Association of this district was held to-day at Birmingham. No change was made in the trade rates. The present prices were fixed about three years ago, and it was hoped that the reduction then made would be temporary, and in consequence no corresponding reduction was made in wages. Quarter after quarter, however, has passed without any improvement which would justify an advance, and at the present time it was a question with some whether a further reduction of 10s. per ton would not be desirable. The meeting, however, at once resolved to make no alteration. It is only the first-class makers who adhere to the list prices, others selling as much as 1*l.* or more below it, but the low-priced iron is probably quite as dear at the reduction as the superior qualities at the trade prices. A few of the leading houses keep well employed in spite of the prevailing depression, but the greater portion are very short of orders, both in this district and the north of the county. In spite of the advanced duties, orders continue to come from the United States for delivery in the northern ports, so that the increase in the tariff does not appear to be an insuperable barrier to the admission of English iron. The demand for that country from this district has long been so dull that it is thought it can hardly be less under the operation of the augmented duties, and so far as these are specific, and not *ad valorem*, they will favour the introduction of the superior and, therefore, more expensive kinds of iron, which are chiefly made here.

It has for some time been thought impossible in the present state of depression in the iron trade, for many of the insolvent firms who are under arrangements to pay dividends to their creditors to meet their engagements. Messrs. Cresswell, ironmasters of Tipton, having already been allowed to modify their arrangement for paying their dividend by extending the payments over a longer period, seek a further modification in their favour. A sufficient proportion of their creditors assent, but others insist that a provision for the trustees to wind-up the estate, in case of the terms of the engagements not being performed, shall be carried out. Mr. J. Bull, proprietor of the Ravensdale Iron-works, Tunstall, has suspended payment. His unsecured liabilities are put down at 40,000*l.* Mr. Bull was plaintiff in an action for libel entered for trial at the last Assizes, the defendant being Mr. Samuel Griffiths, who publishes the *Staffordshire Iron Trade Circular*, in which the alleged libel appeared. The action was compromised by the defendant consenting to a verdict of 100*l.*, and on the same day the plaintiff sent out a circular informing his creditors of his inability to meet his engagements.

Public men are justly open to public criticism, and, if their conduct justifies it, to public censure; but such criticism ought to be conducted with good sense and justice, otherwise its effect will be not only to wound the feelings of those attacked without just cause, but will further tend to diminish their influence and counteract their efforts for good. The attack on the Inspector of Mines for this district, contained in the letter of "Scrutator," which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week, is wanting in both the elements insisted upon. Mr. Baker's fitness for his office abides the test of experience, but it cannot be judged of on such grounds as those on which your correspondent assails him. The charge is that Mr. Baker, in giving evidence on a charge of manslaughter, said the winding apparatus of the colliery at which the accident occurred was in "good working order," and "Scrutator" urges that Mr. Baker's judgement is at fault, because the counsel for the prisoner, in seeking to induce the jury not to convict his client, alleged that the appliances were of a rude character. In the first place Mr. Baker, in replying to the question put to him by the counsel for the Crown, gave no opinion on the *nature* of the appliances, but only spoke to their being in good working order. It is a fact that they were in excellent order, and that they were very carefully adjusted; further, that they were of the same kind as are used in all parts of the district, and have continued to be so used during the 10 years preceding the appointment of the present Inspector, and under the *regime* of his predecessors. If their continued use is a ground of censure, Mr. Baker's predecessors are much more to blame than he is, as they tolerated them during long periods, and he has only been in office for a few months. Again, there is not the slightest ground for believing that the nature of the winding apparatus or its state in any degree contributed to the death of the deceased in the case alluded to. On the contrary, the prisoner acknowledged before the coroner's jury, on whose verdict he was committed, that he perfectly understood the signal, and that it was his own fault that the skip was drawn up too high, thus leading the deceased, from fright, to jump out, and so fall down the shaft. This admission was not received in evidence, if it had the counsel's denunciation of "the rude appliances" would have plainly appeared to be totally irrelevant. But "Scrutator" speaks of the counsel for the accused as "an authority." Surely he can never have heard a trial in which a prisoner was defended, or he would not have laid down such a proposition. The learned gentleman who is engaged to defend a prisoner almost always seeks to show that the fault was due to some one, or something else than the accused. Probably scarcely an instance ever occurred in which a man was charged with manslaughter under circumstances of a similar character to those referred to in which the blame was not sought to be cast upon the machinery, and the methods of effecting certain operations. So if a dishonest man is charged with embezzlement, the common mode of defence is to seek to prove that the mode of book-keeping is complicated, and that great ingenuity is often employed to make very simple accounts appear to the jury, often composed of persons unused to accounts, very mysterious and puzzling, and the prisoner gets off under a haze of doubt, which is created by the ingenuity of counsel in examining witnesses, so as to confuse them and distort their evidence. Many people doubt whether barristers are morally justified in trying to make the "worse appear the better cause," as they do; but the profession, though priding themselves in bamboozling a jury, never dream that their ingenious devices are to be regarded as worthy of credence out of doors, or received as authoritative *dicta*. In point of fact, it happens that Mr. Baker is seeking to effect an improvement in signalling in the case of men ascending or descending shafts, but such improvements cannot be at once effected, and the desirability of them does not render it wrong for him to say that the apparatus in this case—such as is in use all over the district—was in good working order; the fact being that the mode of signalling perfectly fulfilled the object intended.

With reference to the remark as to the greater proportion of accidental deaths in this district to the coal raised, as compared with others, "Scrutator" is either ill-informed, or unjust. It is well known that the measures in South Staffordshire are very greatly broken up by faults, and that the miners are peculiarly liable to accidents from falls of the roof, which is the main cause of the accidents in the district. Again, many of the measures have been worked once, and some twice, and the proportion of the risk to the coal got is necessarily greater in such cases. Other causes connected with the nature of the strata might be mentioned, which explain the greater prevalence of accidents in South Staffordshire than in other districts.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 28.—The Iron Trade is still suffering from the depression which has affected it for some time past, and the final adopton of a protective duty by the American Government, coupled with a high rate of interest on money, have combined to add to that depression. But whilst it will seriously affect the British ironmaster, it will benefit the manufacturers in hardwares in their transactions with Australia, Canada, &c. There is a confident hope entertained that the further adoption of iron in shipbuilding will add greatly to the future prosperity and stability of the trade. A vast outlay in naval architectures must have a corresponding effect on our ironmasters. Already four heavy contracts for the manufacture of plates for shipbuilding have been given out. Amongst these two have gone into Yorkshire, one in the neighbourhood of Leeds, and the other at Sheffield, the fortunate firm being that of John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works; and as the trade of the town at the present time is much depressed, it will be acceptable to those engaged in it. On Saturday an experimental casting was made in the presence of several gentlemen, who feel much interest in the prosperity of the town. After a very arduous and difficult arrangement had been made, a plate was cast of the enormous size of 17 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 8 in. wide, and 4½ in. thick, and weighing about 6 tons. The firm have gone to a very great expense in erecting a large furnace and machinery, for the purpose of carrying on this department of the iron trade to a large extent. The iron from the furnace is conveyed upon a tramway direct into the works ready for the casting.

An accident of a fatal character occurred at Messrs. Kitson and Hewitson's Foundry, Leeds. A foreman in the engineers' department, named Joseph Thompson, on Friday ran against a red hot tyre which was being lowered, and it fell upon his leg and fractured it; amputation took place, but the man died on Saturday.

The Coal Trade, though active, is not so brisk as it was a short time ago, owing to the depression in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, which are now in a state of great agitation owing to the strike prevailing amongst the power-loom weavers. The dispute still exists amongst the men at the Woolley Colliery, and there is no prospect of an early termination of the dispute. The men have left the houses of the proprietors, and on Monday a very exciting scene occurred at the colliery, by the introduction of a number of new hands from Derbyshire and Staffordshire, amounting to about 90 persons. On their arrival the old hands communicated with them, and the result was that the new hands refused to commence work, and they were forwarded to Barnsley, where they were supplied with food and money for the purpose of returning to their previous occupations. The men were escorted to the railway station by a large party from the Miners' Union. The men are said to be in the right in demanding an advance, as they are receiving a lesser amount of wages than their fellow-workmen at other collieries in the district. There are no indications that the strike will communicate itself to other collieries, as the men are satisfied with the terms paid to them; and we are informed the Union is determined to support them in their present struggle.

SOCIETY OF ARTS ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Society of Arts Annual Exhibition of Inventions will be opened to the public on Monday, and as we had the advantage of a private view on Thursday evening, we are enabled to declare that it undoubtedly forms one of the most interesting collections which has been brought together since their original introduction. Many of the inventions now exhibited are of a character which, if the anticipations of the respective inventors be borne out, will prove of vast importance to the public; and although the Society's rooms are but ill adapted for the purposes of exhibition, the various articles have been so carefully arranged that whatever may be the character of the invention upon which information is sought it may readily be obtained. The Society of Arts owes, to a great extent, its present prosperity to the institution of Exhibitions of Manufacture, Art, and Machinery in 1847 and 1848, and which have been continued every session since; and now that it has, by its vigorous promotion of the International Exhibition of 1862, secured for itself many additional laurels, it will, doubtless, be entitled to be considered as the most valuable aid to industry of which the country can boast.

The exhibitions of patented articles brought together from year to year have served to point out in a special manner the direction in which inventive minds have been working to meet the requirements of the times. In years gone by we have seen the electric telegraph, gold washing machines, and agricultural implements, gradually developing themselves—more recently smoke-consuming furnaces, and improved rifles and firearms have led the van. During the past year there have not been any very special mechanical wants forced upon the attention of the public, but still our staple industries have occupied thoughtful minds, and many of the results are to be found in the collection. As the representative of the mineral and metallurgical interests of the country, we naturally give our first attention to those inventions which relate to the working of mines and the manufacture of metals. Prominent amongst these is a miners' safety-lamp, exhibited by Mr. Crawley, of 17, Gracechurch-street. This lamp combines Messrs. Crawley and Schneider's improvements with those of Howden and Thresh. Its advantages are stated to be—That it gives considerably more light than any other description of safety-lamp without the use of glass; this is effected by means of a tube, open at either end, fixed in the bottom of the lamp, passing through the wick, and protected at the lower end by a double gauze. It can be immediately extinguished without trouble. It has an insulated handle, which enables the miner to carry it for any length of time without burning his fingers, even were the rest of the lamp to become red-hot. It seldom, if ever, will become red-hot, whatever quantity of gas may be burning inside the gauze. It will, on account of its peculiar construction, consume, whilst burning with a good flame, from 1 to 2 feet of gas per minute, thereby tending, under ordinary circumstances, to some extent, to lessen the danger. The lock is rendered perfectly secure by means of a seal, consisting of a very small thin metal disc (with any kind of device stamped upon it), fixed over the lock in such a manner as to render it absolutely impossible for the miner or any one else to open the lamp without breaking the seal, thereby forming a perfect detector. The seal would be varied from day to day, so that the miner would never be able to tell what seal would be used on any particular day. The great increase, however, in the light would of itself remove the temptation to open the lamp, added to which it gives, if anything, less light when opened. But, great as these advantages would appear to be, we fear that there is little hope of securing its adoption as a substitute for the Davy or Stephenson, for the arrangements are of a complicated and expensive character, and the cost of repair, when needed, would be great—toothed-wheels, fine gauzes, &c., being by far too abundant. the introduction of air within the flame do doubt augments the light, and experiments with the lamp exhibit some curious and interesting phenomena connected with the burning of the gas; but, until some further proof is given of its practical utility, we should be disinclined to say too much in its favour.

The foundation of a new branch of metallurgical industry may be said to have been laid in the commercial production, at an economic rate, by Messrs. Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, of aluminium, as illustrated in the specimen bars of the pure metal and its alloys, an interesting and detailed account of which we shall publish next week. This metal has been for years past known to scientific men as a product of the laboratory, and for some time past has become an article of commerce and industry in the French markets, but up to the present time it has not been introduced into the list of English manufactures, though it is now likely to become an article of great importance, as it is being produced at a moderate cost, and is being adopted by our Birmingham manufacturers. Its value in these industries it is impossible to foretell, and it seems to open up new sources of investigation to the electrician for telegraphic wire, and to the gunfounder for military small arms, &c. Some balls of iron puddled by Mr. Tooth's machine are likewise exhibited. The nature of this invention is already known to our readers.

As we have unhesitatingly expressed our opinion that the patent under which the inventor claims is valueless, owing to the fact that the invention was provisionally specified upon a given day and permitted to become void—the applicant for the patent relying upon securing the monopoly by securing a second provisional protection one day before the expiration of the six months, it is but fair to state that Mr. Yates, who is interested in the patent, declares that decisions have been given proving the validity of patents thus obtained. As we do not recollect any such decisions we can only express our earnest wish that Mr. Yates is correct. It is asked, however, by those who contend that the patent is invalid—If it be ruled that the invention described in the provisional specification remains the exclusive property of the inventor (although he fail to comply with the ordinary terms of filing a complete specification within the six months), provided he applied for another provisional protection before such six months shall have expired, of what use is the provisional specification? what improvement is it upon the old system of keeping an open title? and how would the inventor be protected in case an infringement commences during the six months between the filing of the provisional and of the complete specification; for if the provisional specification give no advantage to the public if permitted to lapse, how can any advantage be secured to the patentee? We fear that the law is not quite so decided in Mr. Tooth's favour as his friend Mr. Yates would wish.

Improved fire-bars and furnaces are as usual represented by several models. Among them are the rocking bars, by Mr. W. A. Martin, and some improved moveable fire-bars by Mr. J. Lester Clark, for breaking up the slag and clinkers formed at the extreme back of the furnace. Mr. Yates also exhibits a new arrangement for feeding furnaces. In the class of machinery and manufacturing appliances are several slotting and punching machines, in which the necessity for guides is avoided, as in the case of Messrs. De Bergue and Co., Messrs. Powis, James, and Co.; and an exceedingly compact and useful little punching and shearing tool for the bench and workshop is exhibited by Mr. Fenn, of Newgate-street. Mr. James Ferrabee exhibits a new machine for forming continuous bats of fleece, or sheet silver of cotton and wool. There is also a pulley block, exhibited by Messrs. S. and E. Ransome, which possesses a more than usual amount of merit, inasmuch as it involves one of the principles well-known to mathematicians as that of the differential cylinder, and which, as applied in this case, enables weights to be raised or lowered with the least possible labour, at the same time that the block is of the simplest kind, and gets rid of the necessity for fastening gear and other appliances. Mr. Price exhibits a powder-proof lock, and Messrs. Chatwood and Dawes an improved iron-safe.

There are models of improved ploughs, steam cultivators, and other agricultural labour-saving machines; and in the miscellaneous class will be found specimens of a method of staining designs for book-binding, &c., introduced by Mr. C. Tuckett, jun., of the British Museum. There is a new index ledger by Mr. J. W. Wallis; an ingenious inkstand by Mr. J. Wilkins; and an embossing press by Mr. Pinches. Mr. Hughes, of the Atlas Works, Hatton Gardon, exhibits his very ingenious alarm gas-whistle, for detecting escapes of gas in hydraulic fittings, and thus preventing explosion; his improved chandeliers are also provided with a coronet balance, which keeps the branch suspended, though three out of four of the suspending chains should be broken, and a self-closing

conical valve, which prevents accidents, even should all four of the chains break. Spratt's patent flat-wove excitation copper lightning conductor, and improved rods for receiving the charge, were much admired; and as the prices at which they can be fitted is extremely low, they will, no doubt, obtain a large share of public patronage. Wilkinson's washing machinery, and Bradford's washing machinery, were each exhibited; and the former appears to have been approved and adopted by a very large number of public institutions, the testimonials received as to their working being of the most flattering description. The advantages claimed for Bradford's machine are, that the weight of the clothes being the only power applied to rub them, the wear is much diminished.

Among the philosophical instruments, Mr. T. Shaw exhibits a combination of the stereoscope and thaumatrope, which gives to the photographic views of the machinery shown in it not only the effect of solidity, but also of motion. The exhibition, as a whole, is well worthy of a visit, and we undertake to say that the visitor will be well repaid by the increased amount of knowledge which it will give him.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.

In our advertising columns of this day the above company is brought before the public, the object being to work the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarries, which are undoubtedly remarkably well situated, running close up to the boundary of those magnificent quarries now working by Lord Palmerston and others, and yielding such princely fortunes. The property, we observe by the prospectus, is held under lease for 40 years, at a royalty below 2s. per ton; the capital is 30,000*l.*, in 6000 shares, of 5*l.* each; the purchase money is 10,000*l.*, in cash and shares.

For many months past great excitement has been created in the public mind in favour of slate quarries as an investment, produced, no doubt, by a variety of causes; but the recent treaty with France has given a great additional impetus to the trade, as slates are now admitted into that country at 4 frs. per thousand, which were formerly at a prohibitory duty; besides, it is well known slates are not imported into this country; the trade has no foreign competition to contend with, and the mechanical skill of the present time has brought the slate rock into almost every use, not only for roofing, paving, cisterns, and chimney-pieces, but for fancy ornaments of almost every description; therefore, it is not a matter of surprise that public attention should be attracted by this state of things. Our columns have teemed of late with letters from various correspondents as to the difficulties of obtaining supplies, the high cost naturally produced by these circumstances, and the temptation that is offered to the investing public to embark in slate quarries as a source for the realisation of large profits.

That many of the quarry proprietors are making enormous profits is a fact beyond controversy; but we would caution the public not to be too eager, or take everything upon trust. We have no doubt there are fine opportunities in Wales for the working of slate quarries at large profits, but great caution should be observed. We have known instances where total failure has taken place, arising entirely from injudicious selection.

With regard to the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarries, we feel this conviction, that the property has been well selected, that the position, beyond all doubt, is exceedingly good; that the test already made by the driving a tunnel through the slate vein, which has now reached nearly 70 yards (where the slate rock is found quite equal in quality and texture to anything produced at the adjoining quarries), are circumstances that will command the attention of the public, and we predict the subscription list will be rapidly filled up. The directors are also well known as men of business and integrity; and the manager has had a large amount of experience in these matters. We have ascertained from the office that a considerable number of shares have been subscribed for privately, and that the number left for public subscription is under 3000.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The operations in the Mining Share Market during the week have been of a limited character. The usual innovations attending the preparation for and the "account-day" have been further increased by Good Friday, consequently the general business of the week has been much lessened. Thursday was appointed for the settlement of shares during the past fortnight; and it is apprehended that the system of "bearing" will have a very serious effect upon the limited finances of those who have so imprudently run the risk of selling shares which they do not possess, anticipating a decline in price, without the adequate means or provision against any loss that may accrue. It is a fact that there are persons who assume a keener foresight, or affect a greater knowledge of the prospective than others, who from some fortuitous circumstances may have previously been a little successful, continue a course which sooner or later presents a corresponding reverse. These remarks are suggested from an apprehension that there are "bears" of certain shares, the delivery of which was not completed on Thursday, and from the rise which has taken place it is feared will not, or compensation be made for the losses sustained by differences. This breach of contract will not only create a want of faith in the future, but fall heavily on those who pertinaciously pursue a more honourable, judicious, and less speculative course; consequently the "Account" of Thursday passed off with much gloom depicted on many countenances.

There has been a fair enquiry for shares in the leading dividend and progressive mines, but it has not resulted in much actual business. EAST BASSET shares have been in demand, and several transactions taken place.——NORTH BASSET have declined, and continue heavy at former prices.——Several WHEAL CLIFFORD shares have changed hands at former quotations.——SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES have receded, and do not show at present any tendency to improve.——EAST CARN BREA have been in good request, and many transactions followed.——WEST SETON have been more freely offered, and done at lower rates.——STRAY PARK have slightly fluctuated, but the business in these shares appear more limited.——SOUTH CARADON have been rather quiet, but maintain their prices.——WEST CARADON shares have declined, and are more freely offered at lower rates.——EAST CARADON shares have been daily dealt in, and maintained their rise; but on Wednesday a report prevailed that the caunter had been cut in the 60 cross-cut; they then rose upwards of 3*l.* per share, and have been done at still higher prices, continuing in good demand.——MARKE VALLEY have been in fair request, and continue firm.——WEST SHARP TOR shares have considerably advanced, arising from an expectation of a good discovery in the 150, where they have a very promising lode. The shares are remarkably scarce, being well held.——LUDCOTT appear a little firmer, transactions having taken place at higher rates.——HERODSFOOT shares are in demand at better prices, but few to be had.——MARY ANN and TRELAWNY continue heavy, even at present prices.——WHEAL MOYLE have been in demand at improved rates, and likely to advance in price, from the improvements in the mine.——NORTH TRESKERBY continue heavy at present prices.——EAST GRENVILLE shares have been in good request at higher prices; at present they appear likely to maintain the rise.—— GREAT RETALLACK, which have considerably receded, show more firmness.——NORTH DOWNS have been sought for, and still find buyers at present rates.——CALVADNACK, WENDRON CONSOLS, and a few others are in request at the late quotations.——NORTH FRANCES, WHEAL UNITY, CARGOLL, and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been dealt in, and buyers to be found at present prices.——EAST RUSSELL have been in good request, and shares transacted at higher rates; they continue in demand.——WHEAL EDWARD appear firm at slightly improved rates, and several transactions have taken place.——LADY BERTHA, SORTRIDGE, and CREBOR shares have been but little dealt in, and remain remarkably quiet.——KELLY BRAY have been more enquired after, and show firmness at present prices.——HINGSTON DOWN have been and continue in fair request, and several transactions taken place.——BRYN GWIOG are not so firm, shares being offered at lower rates.——NORTH MINERA shares show a lower tendency; several have changed hands at the minimum quotation.

At EAST CARADON they have cut a lode in the 60 cross-cut, worth full 40*l.* per fm., and, from its underlie being north and intersecting the same so unexpectedly, it cannot be ascertained as yet whether it is a caunter or not. Other parts of the mine continue as before reported. A correspondent writes (received this morning, Good Friday) that the "lode in the 60 is 2 ft. 3 in. wide, with solid grey and black ore, worth 60*l.* per fm."

TREVOOLE continues to look well; the recent discovery maintains its value: worth upwards of 40*l.* per fathom.——EAST GRENVILLE is represented to have improved; the lode at the shaft is large, and producing some good work for tin, and there is some prospect of copper ore coming in, from excellent stones that have been broken.——EAST ROSEWARNE continues without any important change, excepting in the 43 west, which is represented to have improved, and the stopes in the back of the same level are looking better. Other productive places are of the same value as before.——GREAT RETALLACK is reported to look better in the 35. The sale of the 1000 tons of blende, which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been postponed for the purpose of making so large a parcel more convenient to purchasers, and is to be divided into four parts, when greater facility will be given for obtaining a fairer sample to buyers, and, probably, a better price to the company.

KELLY BRAY is represented to be looking very promising in several important places, both in the eastern and western parts of the mine.——CHARLOTTE UNITED is reported as having improved in the 50 and 60 fm. levels east, and the 60 west is approaching the orey ground gone down from the level above.——WHEAL HARRIETT continues to look very well in the 100, the end being worth 30*l.* per fm., and the stopes in the back full 100*l.* per fm.; other parts of the mine are without any change.——WHEAL MOYLE is represented to be looking remarkably well; in the bottom of the 12 they have a lode worth 55*l.* per fm.——At WHEAL UNION the improvement in the 40 cross-cut has been confirmed, the lode being worth full 20*l.* per fm. for tin, with every prospect of further improvement.——At SOUTH WHEAL KITTY the lode in shaft continues to improve in sinking, and is now estimated worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin: some very rich work is being raised from the bottom of the shaft. The adit level is progressing rapidly towards the shaft, and when communicated will leave some excellent work to be stoped away at little cost. The side lode in the adit maintains its character and value.——EAST BASSET is represented to be looking very satisfactory, and without further discoveries to continue the present dividend of 5*l.* per share, from ground now laid open. The 80 east is improved.——At EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS they are driving on the south part of the lode in the 40, which is composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of ore, and presenting such features generally that a bunch of ore is daily expected. The shaft is in favourable ground, and is being sunk with ease and quickness.——At PENHALE MOOR they have cut into the old lode in the 30, and found it productive of rich stones of tin. They have more tin-stuff on the floors than can be stamped for two months with their present stamping power.——At NORTH PHŒNIX fine stones of copper are coming in the 100.——At WEST SHARP TOR they have cut through the capels of the lode in the 150, to the south of which they have met with some good specimens of gossan, impregnated with red oxide and native copper. It is hoped that the progress now making will soon realise the object so long and perseveringly sought for.——At BRAY DOWN MINE they have an improvement, but the point and value has not yet been received.

At GREAT TREGUNE the prospects continue to improve, they have had a slide which has interrupted their progress and disordered the ground, but from every appearance and the changing character of the ground, there is every reason to calcurate on an early discovery.——At KILMORY MINE (Flint) the lode in the shaft has improved very considerably during the past week, and looking well for further improvement.

SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL meeting was held on Friday last, when the statement of accounts presented showed a balance of 1591*l.* 13s. 9d. against the mine. A call of 1*l.* per share was made, which, with the tin that will be raised during the quarter, will place the finances in an excellent position. The prospects in the 35 and 45, which are the deepest levels, are of the most encouraging character.——At GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE the improvement on Carnmeal lode is not only maintained, but increasing in value, and the prospects of the old mine are brightening. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Although there has not been a general improvement in the market, there are indications of more confidence observable, and investments in mines of a legitimate character have been made to a moderate extent. An illustration of a remark in our last article, that mines are singularly liable to become suddenly of more intrinsic value, has been afforded this week in EAST CARADON. Our readers will have remembered that the cutting of the lode in the 60 fm. level has been expected for some time past. This took place on Wednesday last, and caused a great rise in the shares. In the morning of that day there were sellers at 16*l.*, but they ultimately went to 19*l.* buyers. Whether this advance is quite justified remains to be proved; suffice it to say, that East Caradon has realised the expectations we have so often expressed of its merits in the few remarks occasionally contributed to the Journal. In a corresponding manner, we fully believe that WHEAL MOYLE will take its stand among the principal mines in the county. Like East Caradon, it adjoins mines that were at one period very rich, and that have returned several hundred thousand pounds sterling in copper ores. The same lodes pass through Wheal Moyle, and which are, we may say, wholly unexplored below the adit. WHEAL BULLER lodes also pass through Wheal Moyle, and although it may be argued that lodes are not continuously rich in length, yet the same lodes have proved rich both in Wheal Buller and the United Mines, while Wheal Moyle stands in a direct line between them. If we are not right in this statement, any of our readers will oblige by correcting us, as the principal object in view is to bring a legitimate property before the notice of the public, and in doing so we are desirous that nothing shall be stated which is not founded on facts. The winze for some time past has been worth above 50*l.* per fathom for tin and copper, while it can be wrought for less than 3*l.*—hence a good profit from this place alone will be made. In a week from this time the lode in the 12 fm. level will be met with, when driving will be commenced on its course.

At the meeting of NORTH MINERA adventurers it was determined to divide the sett. No one who is at all acquainted with the property will deny the propriety of this step, the original sett is large enough for three of an ordinary size. The prospects of this property, the merits of which we have advocated from the commencement, need no comments from any one. Dividends during the present year are, we believe, a certainty. In a few weeks we hope to record a better state of things in the market generally. The rise in EAST CARADON shares has been materially augmented by one or two over-sold accounts, which this day's settlement has just now developed; when these are adjusted no doubt the market will be steadier.

THE MINERAL OILS OF AMERICA.

We have already announced that efforts are being made to introduce the now largely-produced earth oil of America into the English market, and as it cannot be doubted that these efforts will be successful, it will be interesting to learn something of the more prominent facts concerning it. From the continuity and regularity in the yield of the oil, it may be assumed that the supply from the oil springs of America can be relied upon as well, at least, as the brine springs of Cheshire; and that the geological position of the oil springs is beginning to be well understood may be known from the fact of a geologist being enabled to calculate that in the Mahoning Valley, in north-eastern Ohio, that oil would be cut at 213 feet, whilst actual trial proved that the stratum could be struck at 210 ft.; if such truthfulness as this can be relied upon in all cases there need be no fear of oil-pumping as a commercial speculation.

With respect to the districts in which it is found it would be difficult to give an accurate definition, and new springs are continually being discovered, which lead to the opinion that the oil is much more generally diffused than was at first even hoped. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and even our own Canadian provinces, can fortunately claim an abundance of the precious liquid, and in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio the yield is already calculated by thousands per diem, and Dr. Gesner, in his very excellent "Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils," to which we have before alluded, mentions no less than 56 companies profitably engaged in these and neighbouring States in pumping and purifying the oils. In the valley of Little Kanawha, in the north-western part of Virginia, wells have been discovered which are said to surpass all of the kind in the United States. Some half dozen wells recently sunk yield, it is calculated, more oil than the hundreds which have been opened in Pennsylvaniaand; at Sewickley, near Franklin, a single well has turned out oil at the rate of 200 barrels per day. The Rathbone well, again, at Parkersburg, yields no less than 300 barrels per diem, and no less than 130 coopers are employed to keep up the necessary supply of barrels. Another well in the immediate vicinity of this will, it is estimated, yield, without pumping, a gallon per minute. In Bourbon county, Kentucky, oil has also been struck, and it is said that the indications are as good as those in Pennsylvania. The supply seems to be inexhaustible, and the demand augments with the supply; and no doubt when the oil becomes better known in the English market its working will become still more profitable. As we have already stated, we have seen samples of these American earth oils at Mr. Madden's as white and limped as water, and probably the continued production of it will lead to the discovery of a process of purifying which will permit of its being sold in this country at a price not higher than that now paid for ordinary paraffine oil.

In his paper read before the Society of Arts, at a recent meeting, by Mr. Charles Tomlinson, of King's College School, the whole subject of Mineral Oils was very ably treated. He carefully traces the history of the discovery and application from the time when Shirley, in 1659, communicated to the Royal Society a notice of some experiments on an inflammable gas issuing from a well near Wigan; or, perhaps, we should say from the time when Dr. Hales, in 1739, first distilled over a "black oil," which he did not know (for the former experiments relate rather to illuminating gas than to hydro-carbon oils), until the present time, when mineral oil may be regarded as, in many instances, one of the necessaries of life. From the researches of Dr. Gesner and Mr. Dugald Campbell, two chemists of great celebrity, the one in America and the other in this country, it appears that in good illuminating hydrocarbon the spec. grav. should not exceed ·819 or ·825. The process of purification is by no means complicated, and it is probable that ere another winter shall arrive our market will be supplied with an abundant and cheap supply of oils, as colourless as the Persian, and free from unpleasant smell, whilst the improvements which have recently been introduced in the construction of lamps for burning them will cause them to surpass even gas itself both in illuminating power and in economy.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—An invention which relates to a new mode of manufacturing cast-steel direct from malleable, scrap, or bar-iron, or both, by means of which the iron is converted into steel in a very short time, and at a great saving of fuel, by a simple process, without the intervention of blister steel, has been provisionally specified by Mr. George Nimmo, of Glasgow. According to one modification, the iron is cut into small pieces and placed in a crucible, and the carbonising materials are added thereto. The contents of the crucible are subjected to the heat of a furnace, the action of which is assisted by the aid of a blast of air either heated or at a natural temperature. The carbonising materials consist of charcoal or other suitable carbonaceous matter, and the black oxide of manganese. For example, if it be desired to manufacture steel in quantities of 40 lbs. of iron, and charcoal is used, he adds 1 oz. to every 4 or 5 lbs. of iron, and 1 oz. of manganese to every 10 lbs. of iron; these proportions, however, are varied according to circumstances. The crucible is, with its contents, exposed to a strong heat in a suitable furnace for about 1½ hour, the process of conversion being assisted and facilitated by the introduction of a blast of air. The air is caused to play over and upon the fuel surrounding the crucible, and it may be advantageously introduced into the furnace from below the crucible. In about 1½ hour the crucible is withdrawn, and the contents poured into ingot moulds. After going through this short and simple process the iron is converted into steel suitable for the purposes to which it is ordinarily applied.

STREET RAILS, WHEELS, AND AXLES.—Messrs. Samuel and Train have patented some improvements in rails for streets and common roads, which consist in constructing them in such forms as will allow of their being reversed, and used on the opposite side to those rendered unserviceable by wear. The improvements in wheels consists in constructing them with tyres, about one-half of the breadth of which is of a different diameter to that of the remaining portion. Wheels thus fitted will be capable of running (bearing upon one-half, or nearly so, of the breadth of the tyres) upon the raised part of our rails, while they can bear upon the other half, or thereabout, of the breadth of the tyres, and travel upon ordinary roads. The improvement in axles consists in the employment of two separate axles superposed, or one behind the other; one end of each axle having a wheel on it, while the opposite end carries no wheel. This enables the wheels to travel round sharp curves without straining the axles.

NEW FOUNDRY CUPOLAS.—Public attention has lately been directed to a very important improvement in the construction of foundry cupolas, patented by Mr. Ireland, foundry engineer, of Manchester, and in operation at the very extensive works of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., Oldham. For the information of our non-mechanical readers, we may state that the cupola is the furnace in which the pig-iron is melted in order to be run into the moulds formed in the sand by the article or piece of machinery intended to be made. Coke specially prepared is used in these cupolas, in order to heat and melt the iron operated upon, and this coke, being expensive, forms a heavy item in the cost of producing castings. Many inventions have from time to time been tried in order to lessen the consumption of this coke, but this one of Mr. Ireland's seems to be the most valuable of any hitherto produced. We have lately had an opportunity of seeing it in operation, where it has had to stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny; as previous to its application the whole apparatus was constructed upon the best known principles, in order to obtain the best results, not only as regards the condition of the iron itself, but also with a view to the saving of coke. And we are informed by those upon whose testimony we can rely, that since the application of Mr. Ireland's patent the metal is much hotter, and the consumption of coke is reduced at least 40 per cent., and this without any additional expense of the working in other respects. The principle of the new furnace consists in the introduction of a number of small tuyeres at a suitable height above the lower or ordinary tuyeres. The small tuyeres are connected with a hot-air chamber, built in the brick work of the furnace, and so constructed as to be fed with blast from the same apertures which supply the lower tuyeres, the blast of the upper tuyeres being regulated by dampers. The metal is brought into a fused state in a higher part of the furnace, and falling through the body of coke below becomes hotter, and consequently more purified, than by the ordinary process. One of the difficulties hitherto experienced in reducing the consumption of coke has been caused by the iron falling in an unmelted state before the tuyeres. But this is entirely obviated by Mr. Ireland's invention. We understand that these furnaces are being fixed up in several of the large and small establishments throughout the manufacturing districts; and we cannot but think, as the invention becomes known amongst the iron traders, it will be generally if not universally used, as the saving compared with the old method is so very considerable, and the results in other respects so satisfactory. —*Salford Weekly News.*

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d., a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the *Mining Journal* office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given, that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 1st April next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

IRONMONGERY.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 1st day of April, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director General.

In Chancery.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of WYLDE v. RADFORD, with the approbation of Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, in One Lot, by Mr. James Carter, the person appointed by the said Judge for that purpose, at the George Hotel, at Alfreton, in the county of Derby, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1861, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, certain BED VEINS, SEAMS and DELPHS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS and MINERAL SUBSTANCES whatsoever lying and being within and under certain lands and hereditaments in the parish of ALFRETON, in the county of DERBY, now or late in the occupation of James Marples, and containing an area of 66 A. 2 R. 10 P. or thereabouts, particulars whereof may be had gratis at the office of Mr. SAMUEL RICHARD PARR SHILTON, solicitor, Nottingham and Southwell; Messrs. JOHN and FRANCIS BARBER and CURREY, solicitors, Derby; Mr. JAMES CARTER, the auctioneer; Mr. THOMAS SMITH, 15, Furnival's Inn, London; Mr. RICHARD SMITH, 298, High Holborn, London; and WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Alfreton.

CHARLES PUGH, Chief Clerk.
THOMAS SMITH, 15, Furnival's Inn, London
(Agent for Samuel Richard Parr Shilton, Nottingham, plaintiff's solicitor).
Dated this 23d day of March, 1861.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS, Wednesday, the 13th day of March, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1861.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 1st and 8th days of March, 1861, the *Times* newspapers of the 28th day of February and the 7th day of March, 1861, the *Daily News* newspapers of the 27th day of February and 6th day of March, 1861, and the *Mining Journal* newspaper of the 2d day of March, 1861, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager sworn on the 11th day of April, 1860, and the schedules or exhibits respectively marked A, B, C, and D, therein referred to, and the affidavit of William Frederick Kettle sworn this day, and the exhibits respectively marked A and B therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL of ELEVEN POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE be MADE on all the contributories of this company who are set forth in the exhibit A annexed to the affidavit of William Frederick Kettle, sworn this day; and it is peremptorily ordered that each of such contributories do, on or before the 4th day of April, 1861, pay to Robert Palmer Harding, the official manager of the said company, at his office, No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

GEORGE HUME, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, Official Manager.
AMORY, TRAVERS, AND SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, City, Solicitors.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., GENERAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, TOOL MAKERS, &c., of MANCHESTER, continue to supply any class of machinery for home and exportation, with the utmost facility. Their catalogue is sent by post (free) on application.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO. CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their STOCKS, TAPS, and DIES. WHITWORTH STANDARDS of various sizes in cases.—Manchester, March, 1861.

FOR SALE, a CONDENSING ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 7 ft. 4 in. stroke, with double beam, 21 ft. 6 in. long, and a spare double beam 24 ft. long.

A CONDENSING ENGINE, 12 in. cylinder, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, beam 12 ft. long, with pumping and winding apparatus; and one CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 25 ft. by 4 ft., with steam and feed pipe complete.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

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IN RE SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED MINES.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of February last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED MINES, in the parish of Gwennap, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—ONE STEAM ENGINE, 56 in., 10 ft. 9 in. stroke, with boiler 10½ tons, and first piece of rod, together, also, with a quantity of pitwork and every other variety of mine materials, full particulars of which are given in the local papers and handbills.

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(Agents for H. Grylls Hill, 17, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 27, 1861. 101

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN FLEMING, trustee of the estate of WILLIAM CURRY, a bankrupt; CHAS. GAIRDNER, trustee of the estate of ADAM KILGOUR, a bankrupt; ALEXANDER RANKINE, truestee of the estate of CHARLES MAJOR HERBERT, a bankrupt, and PATRICK BUCHAN, Owners; Exparte JOHN BRIDGES, petitioner.

THE HON. JUDGE LONGFIELD, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, WILL, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1861, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL, in One Lot, the EXTENSIVE IRON MINES and WORKS UPON and UNDER TOWNLANDS of TULLYNAMOYLE and GOWLANE, situate in the barony of Dromahaire and county of Leitrim, and the several BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, FURNACES, and ENGINES connected therewith, known as the CREVELEA IRONWORKS, together with the several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES UNDER the several TOWNS and LANDS of CORRY MOUNTAIN, MONEENATIEVE; an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of ALTAQUIN, SELTONASKEAGH, and TULLYMURRY, all situate in the said barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, and under the town and lands of Tullynaha, otherwise Tullynahow, situate in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

The IRON MINES and WORKS of CREVELEA are held under an indenture of lease, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1853, for a term of 31 years, from the 29th September, 1851, subject to certain royalty rents therein specified, or a fixed rent of £500 a year in lieu thereof.

The several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES are held under leases, bearing date respectively 9th April, 1853; 9th April, 1853; 30th August, 1853; 16th November, 1852; 19th March, 1853; and 14th September, 1853; all for terms of 31 years, with the exception of the lease of 16th November, 1852, and 9th April, 1853, of the Seltonaskeagh and Moneenatieve Collieries, which are for terms of 21 years only; and these coal fields are subject to certain royalty rents of 2d. per ton for coal (culm excepted), or fixed rents in lieu thereof, amounting in all to £139 13s. per annum. Immediate possession of all can be had.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 12th day of Feb., 1861. GALLOWAY AND CONNOR, Solicitors.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The CREVELEA IRONWORKS are situated in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, distant three and a half miles from the town of Drumkeerin, where there is a comfortable hotel four miles from the navigable waters of Lough Allen (source of the River Shannon), from whence there is water carriage to the seaports of Dublin Belfast, and Limerick, and six miles from the town of Dromahaire, from whence the River Bonnett is navigable to the seaport town of Sligo, distant but eight miles from Dromahaire. There is a post-office in the village of Crevelea, with daily deliveries from all parts of Ireland. The works consist of a HOT BLAST MELTING FURNACE, nearly new, and in complete repair, capable of producing 120 tons of pig-iron per week. A smaller HOT BLAST MELTING FURNACE, also nearly new and in perfect repair, capable of producing from 20 to 30 tons of pig-iron per week. TWO CALCINING KILNS, HIGH PRESSURE BLOWING ENGINE of 120 horse power, with engine house, &c., in complete repair, and capable of being worked at a speed of from 23 to 25 strokes per minute, without vibration; a block of coke ovens; a smithy in full working order, with tools, stores, sheds, manager's office and office safe, fixtures, desks, &c.; ten comfortable slated workmen's cottages, a weighbridge, with office attached, capable of weighing up to 3 tons, stabling for 30 horses, corn lofts and lock-up places, as also a large quantity of useful plant, consisting of jib crane, crab winch, pipes, bar iron, wagon wheels, fire-bricks, a set of boring tools, smiths' tools, and there is ample room for the erection of another large hot-blast furnace between the two above mentioned. The Court does not guarantee the title to the machinery or the quantity or quality thereof.

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TO BRASS AND IRONFOUNDERS, COAL PROPRIETORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

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COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, on royalty, upwards of SIXTY ACRES, with TWO ENGINES, &c. There is a canal and public wharf within a short distance, and there is every probability of a railway being made which will afford communications with London and Birmingham. To an enterprising and responsible party the proprietor would afford every liberal accommodation. —Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham. 104

COUNTY OF WICKLOW, VALLEY OF GLENMALURE.

BARRAVORE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In consequence of the dissolution of the company, the Liquidators are prepared to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the interest of said company in the MINING SETT in which their mines are situated, held under indenture of lease for 62 years, from the 27th July, 1849, at a royalty of 1-16th, or an annual rent of £20 in lieu thereof. Considerable progress has been made in developing the resources of this sett, and within the last year over £160 worth of lead has been raised and sent to market. The crusher and machinery are almost new, and the buildings in perfect order.

Should this mine not be sold by private bargain on or before the 1st day of May next, the interest therein, together with the machinery, will be sold by auction, on a day hereafter to be named.

For detailed particulars, apply to liquidator's clerk, at the office, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; where sealed tenders for the purchase, addressed to the liquidators, will also be received.—33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, March 28, 1861. 105

FOR SALE, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Ponterwydd, and about three miles from the Devil's Bridge, and twelve miles from the port of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

The above mine has been worked by the present proprietors for nearly three years, and the machinery for pumping, crushing, and dressing the ore is of the very best description, and in perfect working order.

Upwards of £5000 has been expended in the erection of the machinery and the development of the mine. The shaft is sunk 26 fms. In the level in the bottom the lode is worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level is also worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. There is an abundant supply of water, and the royalty is moderate.—For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, at the offices, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury. 106

TO CAPITALISTS—A SAFE INVESTMENT.—The LEASEHOLD of a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY TO BE DISPOSED OF. It has been worked for upwards of 23 years; 62 years of the lease are yet unexpired. The sett contains about 1500 acres, and on several parts thereof indications of slate rock are exhibited.—Particulars, and the reports of the ablest quarry conductors of North Wales, will be given on application to W. T. OWEN, Llandderfel, Corwen, North Wales. 107

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, BRICK MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the following VEINS of MINERALS:—4 ft. vein of FIRE-CLAY, of excellent quality; 24 in. vein of free coal; and a splendid 5 ft. vein of highly BITUMINOUS GAS or HOUSE COAL. A pit and an incline are open to the above, the whole of which will command a ready market at excellent prices. The whole of the above property adjoins the prosperous and beautiful seaport town of Swansea. For brick making, any quantity of the advertiser's land can be had, with an abundant supply of water at all seasons. The advertiser is of opinion that a considerable fortune can be realised. The only reason for his wishing to so arrange the workings are his present numerous engagements, and being of this opinion he would be happy (if desired) to retain an interest, good management only being necessary.—Applications from principals only, or their solicitors, to be made to DAVID DAVID, Esq., solicitor, Swansea. 108

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY, MERTHYR DISTRICT.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, on very advantageous terms, a HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERY, known as the TYLACOCH COLLIERY, situate in the RHONDDA VALLEY, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthy coal, and is preferred to it for the use of the locomotives on the line. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 A. 2 R. 20 P.

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For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; or to Mr. D. LLEWELLIN, mining engineer, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire. 109

DERBYSHIRE.

THE ALDERWASLEY FORGE AND WORKS, NEAR THE AMBERGATE STATION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TO BE LET, on a lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, and may be entered upon immediately, the above-mentioned FORGE and WORKS, with the STORE ROOMS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS, ROLLING and SLITTING MILLS, on the banks of the River Derwent, in the liberty of Alderwasley, and the WATER-WHEELS of 70 horse power and MACHINERY belonging thereto, late in the occupation of Messrs. Mold, who for nearly 50 years carried on a lucrative and extensive business as ironmasters at the said works, together with a newly-erected MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated near the said works, with the green-house, stables, coach-house, and capital garden belonging thereto, and upwards of 30 acres of excellent land, and 15 workmen's houses and counting-house, near or contiguous to the works.

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WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.

Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3½	3⅝	4	4½
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE. 135

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 " 14 "	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2⅝	16 " 10 "	—	—
3½	22 " 8 "	—	18 " 5 "
3⅝	23 " 10 "	16 " 10 "	—
4	29 " 10 "	18 " 15 "	—
4½	37 " 15 "	—	26 " 10 "

N.B.—The 2, 3⅝, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald, the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

PUBLIC TEST of WIRE ROPE at the CORPORATION TESTING WORKS, LIVERPOOL, 29TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Instituted by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co.

[From the *Mining Journal* of November 10th, 1860.]

Garnock, Bibby, and Co.	4½	in. broke at	26	tons	10 cwts.
" "	3½	" "	18	"	5 "
" "	2½	" "	8	"	15 "
Newall and Co.	4	" "	19	"	15 "
" "	3⅝	" "	16	"	10 "
" "	2½	" "	7	"	15 "
Hutchings and Co.	4	" "	15	"	0 "
" "	3⅝	" "	11	"	10 "
" "	2½	" "	5	"	0 "

Certified by Mr. William M'Donald, Superintendent.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., HEMP and WIRE-ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL. 136

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION of OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various qualities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom. 137

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO., NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined. 138

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

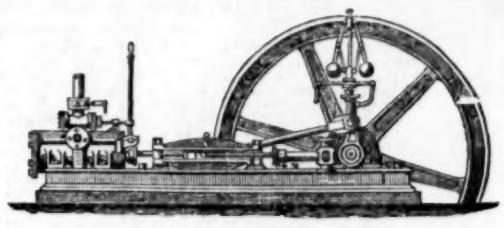
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 139

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.—An illustrated description of this cage appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 9th March. The patentee would impress on the working miners that it depends upon themselves alone whether they are to have the security of safety cages or not. Employers are naturally unwilling to incur this responsibility, but will gladly accede to the expressed wishes of their workmen in a matter so materially affecting their safety. Let the latter, therefore, with the concurrence of their employers, call upon the different patentees to exhibit their safety cages before them, make choice of the one they have confidence in, and thus do away with a fruitful source of danger to the miner.

N.B.—If requested to do so, the patentee will send a safety cage, with its guide-rods and frame complete, to any mining district, at his own expense, for the purpose of its being tried and tested. He has no doubt that the other patentees will do the same.

Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh. 140

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO., VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MILLS, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, and GENERAL PURPOSES. The following sizes are ready for immediate delivery, and may be seen at any time at their London depôt:—

ONE 5 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke.	ONE 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
TWO 8 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 14 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 17 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 14 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke.	TWO 20 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.

Prices and full particulars sent on application. 141

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.
AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

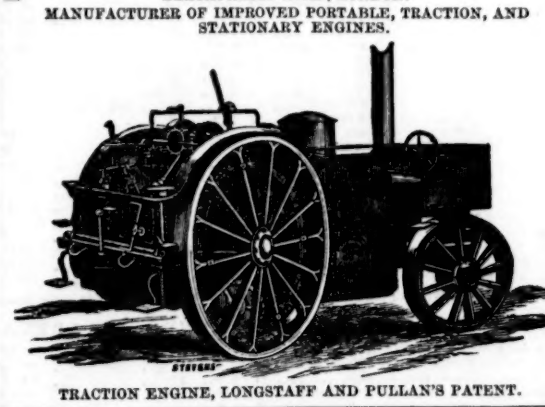
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,
Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,
Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS,
SAWING MACHINERY,
PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above. 142

THOS. CRESSWELL, ENGINEER, SURREY IRONWORKS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PORTABLE, TRACTION, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.



TRACTION ENGINE, LONGSTAFF AND PULLAN'S PATENT.

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 8s. Packages free.

For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W. 144

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK,
MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,
JOSEPH HALEY,
ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES,
PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING
SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING,
AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES. 145

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., LIVERPOOL,
INVITE ATTENTION to the REDUCED PRICES of their best prepared, close laid, GALVANISED CABLE SIGNAL CORDS, for COLLIERIES, MINES, RAILWAYS, &c. Prices, delivered direct from their manufactory, Liverpool:—

No. 0 0, for deep pits, 12s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 0, for deep pits, 11s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 1, for shallow pits, 10s. 6d. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIDE PULLEYS, with brass wheels, for No. 0 0 signal cord, 6s. 3d. a dozen. No. 0 and 1 signal cord, 5s. 6d. a dozen. SIGNAL BELLS, extra strong, 30s. each. Ditto small size, 20s. IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELTS, for boilers, &c., in long lengths, 9½d. to 1s. 7d. a yard. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. a square foot.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO.,
MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICES,—LIVERPOOL.
LONDON OFFICE,—19, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER. 146

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.
(Opposite the London Tavern).
WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich. 147

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, from the author's residence, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C. 148

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5¾	5½ 5¾	12 3 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	50		30 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	210		443 5 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1860
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0	7½		0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0	26		14 0 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	92½	87½ 92½	269 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	3½		0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1]	1 0 0	2¼	51s. 52s.	0 0 9	0 0 9	July, 1860
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	27½	25 27	4 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	12		3 13 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	240		222 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		137 0 0	10 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	360		746 0 0	7 0 0	Mar. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	500		610 10 0	9 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	115	102½ 107½	77 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	15½	19 19½	0 7 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	62 0 0	67		74 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		19 13 4	1 0 0	Dec. 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	35		61 8 3	1 0 0	Dec. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4½		0 5 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1861
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	46 10 0	22	20 22	23 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	6¾	6¼ 6¾	7 13 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	10	9 10	0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1860
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	37	35 37	12 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1861
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	37 0 0	31		3 0 0	1 10 0	July, 1860
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		6 15 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	140		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	125		365 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	6½	6 6½	0 16 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	180		66 15 9	3 17 6	Feb. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14	14⅛	14 0 11	0 4 10	Jan. 1860
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25		12 15 7	1 0 0	Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4½		0 2 0	0 2 0	May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1½		0 6 6	0 0 9	Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	10	9 10	35 19 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		5 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1860
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	435		394 10 0	50 0 0	Nov. 1860
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		5 14 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1860
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	39	37 39	58 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	—
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0	22	20 22	33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	310	300 310	341 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	50		102 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	167½	150 160	353 5 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	30		8 15 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	38	35 37½	483 5 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	5⅞	5⅝ 5⅞	10 8 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	3½		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	14	13 14	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		46 4 0	0 4 0	Feb. 1861
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	75		80 5 0	2 10 0	April, 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	21	16 18	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18		21 2 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		11 10 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	79	74½ 76½	94 11 3	2 10 0	Mar. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	62		45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	5		0 12 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	365	345 355	288 0 0	10 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	110	105 110	566 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	127½	120 125	927 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	185	180 185	84 10 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	3		0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		10 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1860
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	1	1	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	12½	12 13	8 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	3⅜	3¼ 3⅜	1 4 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	46	46 48	66 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	20	14 16	53 7 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		270 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1861
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]†	4 7 0	13	11 12	43 15 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1860
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	72½	71½ 71½	39 5 0	2 12 6	Sept. 1860

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 17 1	3½	2¾ 3	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	20		5 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1858
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5⅛		0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	1 16 2	1	1	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	85		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	87½		2 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 16 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	37 14 0	15	14 15	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	⅞ 1	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 7 6	2½		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400		305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11 17 6	6		0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	6	5¾	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 15 6	3	2¼ 2¾	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 1 6	1¼	23s.	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	8s.	6s. 8s.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1855
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	2 2 6	⅛		0 5 0	0 2 6	June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	22	20 21	157 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	10 10 0	⅜		2 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1859
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 14 0	12s.	10s. 12s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	¾	¾	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15		403 13 6	2 10 0	April, 1851
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	9s.	8s. 9s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	3 9 0	4s.		1 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1855
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	3	3	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 4 0	5½	4 4½	1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 3 0	8½		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	90	85 90	131 15 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1859
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	3 1 6	½		2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	137		220 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	41	39 41	96 12 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1861
12000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	10	8 10	6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3⅜		1 2 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23	22 23	17 5 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2¼	2⅛ 2¼	0 6 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1860
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9½	9 9½	8 2 10	0 6 8	Mar. 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2½	2 2½	0 17 3	0 2 6	Aug. 1860
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	0 3 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	32	30½ 31½	40 15 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1860
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1½		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	3 10 0	3½		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	5	5 5½	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1½	1 1½	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	½	⅜ ½	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8½		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	0 10 0	12s.		Feb. 1860
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1⅛ 1½	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 7 6	½		Mar. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	¾		June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 5 0	1½		No call.
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅜		Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅝		Mar. 1860
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	19s.	16s. 18s.	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5 0	2		
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	12s.		July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
5000	Ashburton Consols (copper)	—	¼		No call.
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0	15⅛		Mar. 1860
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 17 6	6s.	4s. 6s.	Jan. 1861
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin.	1 14 6	12s.		Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
250	Berrow Consols (lead)	17 16 0	8		July, 1860
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2½		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	22½	20 22½	Feb. 1861
10000	BorlaseCon. (tin), St. Just [L. £1]	1 0 0	1⅝		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	1¼		June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	1¼		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0	1½		Jan. 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 5 0	3		Mar. 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0	36	32 34	Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 2 0	5	4½ 4¾	Mar. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 15 0	1		Feb. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 2 6	2		Mar. 1861
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10 0	2½		Feb. 1861
2448	Bwlch (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	1½		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	¾		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	5		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 0 0	8		Aug. 1860
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	6 7 4	3½	3 3½	Nov. 1860
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	20 5 0	8½	7½ 8½	Jan. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0	9		Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	18	16 17	Sept. 1860
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 18 0	1		May, 1860
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 12 6	2½		Nov. 1860
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L.]	5 0 0	5		Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	14s.	13s. 6d.	Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0	9s.		Dec. 1860
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0	1¼		Sept. 1860
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17 6	2½		Oct. 1860
984	Cliljah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0 6	2½		Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3 0	4		July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	17 0 9	18	15½ 16½	May, 1860
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 10 0	⅝	15s. 16s.	Feb. 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	⅜		June, 1859
906	Crane, Camborne	5 0 0	5½	4½ 5	Mar. 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	½	4s. 5s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3½		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 17 0	9s.		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1	⅞ 1	No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 10 0	1¾		Feb. 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	5¾		Fully paid.
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0	—		Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	14s.	13s. 14s.	Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 9 0	11s.		Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10 0	¾		Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 6 6	¾		Feb. 1861
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	6	6	Mar. 1861
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 10 0	3		Mar. 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12		Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan.	74 0 0	15		Mar. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 9 9	1⅛	1 1⅛	Feb. 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	11s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	2 18 0	8	8½ 8¾	Nov. 1860
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 1 6	2		Jan. 1861
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 9 6	3½		Feb. 1861
6000	East Fowey Consols (copper)	1 2 0	1½		June, 1860
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 12 6	16s.	14s. 15s.	Jan. 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	5 9 6	¾	1¼ 1⅜	Mar. 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 1 5	1⅜		Mar. 1861
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	⅝		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 10 6	1⅜	28s. 30s.	May, 1860
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	3 6 6	⅜		Feb. 1860
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	56 0 0	40		Feb. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap.	6 18 10	4	3½ 3¾	Dec. 1859
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth.	2 5 0	1¼	1 1¼	Dec. 1860
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 2 0	2½		Jan. 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 4 0	7½	6¼ 7	Nov. 1859
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow.	5 8 0	8		Mar. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1½		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 5 0	2½		Aug. 1860
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 3 6	14s.		Dec. 1860
128	Garden (tin), Morvah	16 0 0	12		Mar. 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 5 6	½		Mar. 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 10 0	½	½	Feb. 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 9 0	¾		Feb. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	2 10 0	3½	2½ 3	Mar. 1861
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Brigan	2 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 6 0	¾		Feb. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 0 0	1½	1 1¼	Feb. 1861
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 5 0	—		Mar. 1861
4000	Gt. No. Tolgus (cop), Redruth	2 5 0	2		Jan. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 7 0	1⅝	28s. 30s.	June, 1860
40000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	0 10 0	¼		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 13 0	⅝		Mar. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	13 15 2	1	17s. 19s.	Jan. 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	4 11 0	1⅜		Mar. 1861
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 0 0	4½		Mar. 1861
10000	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	18s.	18s. 20s.	Fully paid.
5000	Grosvenor [2500 £1, 2500 1s. pd.] [L. £1]		—		
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit).	0 2 0	3½		
5000	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 0 0	8s.		Feb. 1861
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 14 9	9s.		Jan. 1860
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 0	⅜		April, 1860
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 17 6	1		Mar. 1861
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	5 2 0	2¾	2¼ 2½	Sept. 1860
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper).	0 15 6	¼		Dec. 1860
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	25 0 0	30		Mar. 1861
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 16 0	1½		June, 1860
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 8 6	21s.	19s. 21s.	Feb. 1860
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 6 0	½		Nov. 1860
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	15 12 3	4		Mar. 1861
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	32 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead)	5 0 0	5		Jan. 1861
8000	Llywernog United, Card. [L.]	1 16 0	1½		July, 1859
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 0 0	—		
4968	Maudlin Mines [2484 £6, 2484 £1 pd.]		2½		
4540	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 9 6	23s.		Jan. 1861
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	¼		May, 1860
3400	Michell (lead), Flint	—	⅛		Mar. 1861
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 9 6	1		Aug. 1859
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
6599	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 6 0	2s.	1s. 2s.	Jan. 1861
5000	Nance Valley	0 5 0	1		Aug. 1860
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	3 0 0	6		Jan. 1861
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 0 0	2½		Sept. 1860
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 0 0	2½		Mar. 1861
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	¼		April, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 6 6	2½		July, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	1 18 6	1½		Feb. 1861
6000	N.E. Bertha Con. (cp.), Tavis.	0 13 0	⅜		Dec. 1860
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 8 0	43s.	40s. 42s.	Feb. 1861
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper).	0 6 0	6s.		Mar. 1861
6144	New Wheal Francis, Crowan.	0 13 6	11s.	10s. 11s.	Feb. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan.	2 5 0	3		Mar. 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	12 0 0	51	48 50	Nov. 1860
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	8 0 0	—		Jan. 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (cop.), Marazion	0 13 0	1½		Dec. 1860
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 12 6	⅝		Sept. 1860
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth.	20 2 6	3½	2½ 3	Feb. 1861
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅝		Nov. 1860
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	8s.		No call.
6000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	2 3 4	4½	4 4½	Aug. 1859
6000	No. Downs and Wh. Rose Uni.	1 15 0	1⅜		Jan. 1861
1000	N. Fortescue (ld.), Lostwithiel	0 14 0	1		Feb. 1860
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	12 15 0	4¾	4⅝ 4⅞	Feb. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	7		Mar. 1860
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 5 0	2	2 2¼	Sept. 1860
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	2 0 0	2¾		Jan. 1861
6000	N. Laxey (ld.) I. of Man [3600 £2, 2400 £1½]		1½		Aug. 1860
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 12 6	4		Aug. 1860
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅞		April, 1860
5000	N. Nant-y-Mwyn (ld.), [L. 10s.]	0 5 0	⅜		Jan. 1861
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.		Dec. 1860
5000	N. Trelether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1½		Feb. 1860
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	29	27 28	Dec. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	1 8 0	6½	5½ 6	Feb. 1861
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 10 5	5½		Feb. 1861
1122	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	8 19 8	8	7 8	Jan. 1861
4000	N. Wh. Exmouth (cop., lead)	2 2 6	21s.	18s. 20s.	Jan. 1861
2000	North Wheal Prospidnick	0 6 0	⅜		Nov. 1860
5000	N. Wh. Providence (tin, cop.)	0 8 6	1⅛		Nov. 1860
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	1	⅞ 1	Aug. 1857
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 18 6	6s.	¼ ⅜	Jan. 1861
3000	North Wheal Trumpet	0 3 0	—		Sept. 1860
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 7 0	¾		Jan. 1861
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 1 6	2½		Sept. 1860
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	37 18 0	14	12 14	Jan. 1861
1024	Padstow Con. (sil.-ld., cop.)	0 7 6	1		Dec. 1859
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	5 0 0	20		Nov. 1860
200	Pant-y-Pwydu (ld.), Flintshire	10 0 0	20		Sept. 1860
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 2 6	⅜		Mar. 1861
5000	Pelyn Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	2 5 0	½		Jan. 1861
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 12 0	5½	5 5½	Aug. 1860
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew.	4 0 0	6½		Jan. 1860
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	16 0 0	15		Oct. 1860
800	Penhale Moor (tin, copper)	3 0 0	5	5½ 6	Feb. 1861
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 4 0	5		Jan. 1860
4800	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot.	0 7 6	¼		N[illegible]
6000	Penrait (lead), Merioneth	2 0 0	2½		
2000	Pentre Lygan (ld.) [L. £2½].	1 0 0	1		Sept. 1859
6000	Penvivian, Lanivet, Cornwall	—	¼		No call.
4000	Polgear Mines, Wendron	0 15 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Feb. 1861
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	1¼		Jan. 1861
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	2 10 0	2½		Jan. 1861
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 10 0	16s.		Jan. 1861
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	12		Aug. 1860
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	1 0 0	1½		June, 1860
6000	Portlemouth Consols, Devon.	0 6 3	—		Nov. 1860
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 7 6	¼		Feb. 1861
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2½		Oct. 1860
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 0 0	7½		
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1		Mar. 1861
15000	Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1].	0 18 0	1½		July, 1860
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	⅛		Sept. 1858
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 16 0	2	1½ 2	Mar. 1861
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 0 0	2		Feb. 1861
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	23s.		Mar. 1858
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	1 10 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	Jan. 1861
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 11 0	1⅛		Dec. 1860
5000	Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £1].	0 5 0	1		Oct. 1859
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 5 0	2½	2 3	April, 1860
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	5 0 0	20		Jan. 1861
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 8	18	15 16	Feb. 1861
100	South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0	25		
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 12 0	1⅛	1½	May, 1860
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	2 0 6	1		Jan. 1861
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	4 16 0	3½	3 3½	Jan. 1861
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	1 16 6	⅞		Mar. 1861
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	9 13 6	3⅛		Oct. 1860
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 5 0	21s.		April, 1860
65000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1] [S.E.]		⅞		Fully paid.
1024	South Ding Dong, Gulval	0 10 0	1		Aug. 1860
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 2 0	4		Feb. 1861
1024	South Garras, Kenwyn	7 17 10	4½		Jan. 1861
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan.	0 2 6	⅜		Oct. 1860
1000	South Gorland	6 0 0	6	5 6	Aug. 1860
1024	So. Herodsfoot (ld.), Liskeard	1 2 6	1¾		Aug. 1859
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 19 6	⅝		Mar. 1861
4000	South Minera [L. £5½]	1 12 0	3		
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾		Jan. 1859
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	1 5 0	1⅛		Dec. 1860
25	S. Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	25 0 0	—		No call.
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 3 6	1		Feb. 1861
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	2 8 10	4		Nov. 1860
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 10 8	1		Nov. 1859
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	0 10 0	—	1¼	Mar. 1861
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	0 7 0	2½		Nov. 1860
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	21 3 0	19		Dec. 1860
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 7 0	3½		Mar. 1860
970	St. Aubyn and Gryllis (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2½		Aug. 1860
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1¼		Dec. 1858
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	4 10 0	5	4½ 5	Feb. 1861
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	1 10 0	2		Jan. 1861
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	24 8 0	36	34 36	Oct. 1860
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 10 0	1¼		Dec. 1860
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland.	3 18 0	8s.	7s. 8s.	Jan. 1861
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 5 6	3		Jan. 1861
2000	Trefuiack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	1 10 0	1¾		Feb. 1860
6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	0 12 0	1½		April, 1860
2000	Treguilow Consols (tin, cop.)	0 5 0	1¾		Nov. 1860
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	5 18 8	4		Dec. 1860
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	9 10 0	6	3½ 4	Mar. 1861
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1½		Jan. 1861
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	5 9 0	2½		Feb. 1861
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	20 11 2	5	7 7½	Mar. 1861
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 6 0	⅞		Feb. 1861
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0	2		Mar. 1859
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	0 7 6	12s.		Jan. 1861
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	¾		Sept. 1860
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	1 10 0	2¾		Feb. 1860
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 7 6	¾		Dec. 1861
6000	Virtuous Lady (cop.), Tavist.	1 0 0	1⅛		Feb. 1860
1000	Waenias (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5		Aug. 1859
3000	Watermouth Gt. Sil.-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6		Fully paid.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 5 0	1		Nov. 1860
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	36 16 5	—		Sept. 1859
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	5 0 0	37		Jan. 1861
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	4 7 2	2½		Mar. 1861
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	50		Oct. 1860
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 7 6	¼		Feb. 1860
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 8 0	—		Mar. 1861
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 8 6	¼		Sept. 1860
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1860
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	3 0 0	6		Aug. 1860
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	126 0 0	25	40 50	Mar. 1861
5000	W. Snailbeach (lead) [L. £2]	1 0 0	1½		July, 1860
4096	West South Caradon (copper).	1 12 0	2½		Nov. 1860
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	7 2 6	5		Oct. 1860
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 9 0	⅝		Jan. 1861
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	12 0 0	—		Jan. 1861
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 15 0	22s.		Mar. 1861
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	8 0 0	3½	3 3½	Mar. 1861
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	0 13 0	¾		Mar. 1861
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	62 5 0	16		Jan. 1861
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	¾		Jan. 1859
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	1 0 0	1		Oct. 1860
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	2 5 0	⅞		Jan. 1861
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 2 0	3⅞		Mar. 1861
2048	Wh. Agnes (silv.-ld), St. Kew	—	1		No call.
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 8 6	⅝		Feb. 1861
100	Wheal Anne (tin), St. Austell	1 10 0	—		Mar. 1861
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	¾		No call.
1000	Wheal Basset and Gryllis (tin)	3 10 0	6½		Dec. 1860
3000	Wheal Conquer (tin, copper).	1 0 0	1⅜		Sept. 1860
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 13 6	13s.	11s. 12s.	Feb. 1861
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth.	3 13 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	Feb. 1861
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	20 0 0	16½	15 16	Feb. 1861
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 12 6	1		Jan. 1860
4096	Wheal Emma (tin), Breage	0 10 0	¾		Aug. 1860
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	22 10 0	5½		Sept. [illegible]
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	6 16 0	3	2½ 3	Feb. [illegible]
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 0 0	2½	2¼	Sept. 1860
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1		Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle, St. Just	7 10 0	13½		Sept. 1860
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
512	Wheal Hendra (tin), Breage	1 2 6	2¾		Jan. 1861
10000	Wh. Lopes (tin, zinc) [L. £1].	0 10 0	—		Feb. 1860
100	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth.	10 0 0	120	120	No call.
5640	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 9 6	—		Jan. 1861
6000	Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	2 0 0	2⅛	2 2⅛	Aug. 1860
5000	Wh. Nelson (tin, cop.), Camb.	1 17 6	1		Mar. 1861
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	0 17 4	24s.		Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	17 10 0	180		
2315	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 0 0	¼		Jan. 1861
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	6 0 0	3		Dec. 1860
1879	Wheal Prospidnick	1 11 0	5¼		Feb. 1861
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	62 10 0	59		Mar. 1861
600	Wheal Rose (ld.), St. Columb	1 0 0	6		No call.
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	2 0 0	3		Nov. 1860
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 4 1	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	Jan. 1861
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	4 10 0	3		Mar. 1861
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5		Jan. 1860
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	5 5 0	⅛		Dec. 1860
512	Wheal Trannack, Sithney	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	26 5 0	3		Aug. 1859
6000	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper)	1 9 8	1¼		Feb. 1861
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	2 16 0	3		Aug. 1860
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	10 10 0	11s.	9s. 11s.	Feb. 1861
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	7 19 6	3⅞	3⅝ 3⅞	Mar. 1861
1024	Wheal Vyvyan (copper)	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1860
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	1 0 0	4½		April, 1859
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May, 1860
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	2 2 6	4s.		Nov. 1860
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	3 0 0	2½		Mar. 1861
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh.	0 8 0	¾		Dec. 1860
3170	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 7 6	2		Mar. 1861

** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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